THE CLASSICAL WORLD

Formerly THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY

VOL. 52, NO. 1 OCTOBER 1958 WHOLE No. 1236

CONTENTS

Editorial Announcements 1

S. P. BOVIE: Classical Allusions 1

W. RIDINGTON: C.A.A.S. — Western Maryland College Latin Workshop, 1958 . . 6

P. DE LACY: Some Recent Publications on Hellenistic Philosophy (1937-1957) . . 8
(A list of earlier articles in the CW Survey Series appears at page 15.)

Reviews 15
C. H. Whitman, *Homer and the Heroic Tradition* (Duckworth). R. Lattimore, *The Poetry of Greek Tragedy* (Rockwell). G. M. Kirkwood, *A Study of Sophoclean Drama* (Tracy). A. de Sélincourt, *The Life of Alexander the Great by Arrian* (Robinson). A Degrassi, *Inscriptiones Latinae Liberae Rei Publicae, I* (H. W. Benario). G. Highet, *Poets in a Landscape* (J. M. Benario). M. Grant, *Roman History from Coins* (Buttrey). J. Toynbee, J. W. Perkins, *The Shrine of St. Peter and the Vatican Excavations* (Lawrence). P. S. Allen, *Opus Epistolarum Des. Erasmi Roterodami, XII* (Hutton). J. F. C. Richards, *Essentials of Latin* (Feldman).

R. D MURRAY, JR.: *In the Journals* . . 21 J. H. TURNER: *New Audiovisual Materials* 23

Notes and News: 27

J. F. REILLY: *Classics Make the News* . 30 Books Received 30

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

CW Redivivus. The remarkable upturn in the fortunes of CW during Volume 51, gladdening its numerous friends and perhaps sobering a few chronic detractors, must surely be accounted among the modestly newsworthy events in the classical world during the past academic year. Its circulation now approaching the 2000 figure, its financial underpinnings secured, and its policies more satisfactorily defined, CW hopes in the present volume to continue the features which have proved all the way from "useful" to "indispensable" to its readers, and, building on such foundations, to expand its services where possible.

Staff. The major credit for CW's renewed prosperity must unquestionably go to Professor Feldman. Already known as one of our most distinguished younger scholars, he has successfully brought administrative talents of the highest order to bear on formerly unsolved problems of financing and promotion. Mr. Kizner has worked miracles in the monumentally complex circulation department. Finally, it is a pleasure to acknowledge the devoted labors of other members of the business and editorial staffs, both

(*Continued on Page* 30)

SUBSCRIPTION PAID?

Please see page 29

CLASSICAL ALLUSIONS*

Not without some fear and trembling—fear in my heart and trembling in my voice—, do I propose to discuss the relationship of English Literature and the Classics. It is indeed a privilege to try and assess this subject anew, to savor the bouquet of a mellow, fragrant wine, to try and pour it from yet one more new bottle without spilling a drop One trouble is that there is so large a quantity and so extensive a variety of wine available in this vineyard that I cannot hope to taste it all judiciously without its going seriously to my head, and that I have such a small bottle, only twenty minutes long. Another trouble, to change metaphors in midstream, is that when I consider the vast and multifarious wealth of the classical inheritance that we who teach English have traditionally assumed to be rightfully ours—

Much have we travelled in the realms of gold —

* Paper read at the 50th Anniversary Meeting of CAAS, New York City, April 26-27, 1957. Professor Bovie, then of Barnard College, is now a member of the Department of Classics, Indiana University.

I prefer to contemplate it, admire it, *feel* it; I prefer this to itemizing and counting it and analyzing it, like the miser in Horace's very first satire who was so rich he couldn't count, but had to measure his money:

> Ummidius quidam: non longa est fabula: dives
> ut metiretur nummos. . .(*Serm.* 1.1.35-36).

This being so, I will not talk about the Classics at all. I will simply follow the course charted by every major author in English Literature it has been my honor to read, I will take refuge in the Classics. I wish to rehearse with you some classical sayings, to repeat some words from classical literature that have made indelible impressions on English writers. In sum, I want to plead for the value of classical allusions.

Classical allusions—let us never tire of repeating them, or of using them in our work. Let us never refrain from listening to the music of these noble voices. Our most respected English authors have all had ears to hear, and in listening they have derived not only pleasure but knowledge. T. S. Eliot has said that of course we know more than our ancestors, and that what we know is, precisely, them!

To be practical about all this, I suggest that the students whom it is my grisly privilege to instruct in matters of English composition can profit hugely from the melodious Horace. I use Horace's *Art of Poetry* to teach English composition, and I don't think Horace would have been too surprised to learn of this twist of unpredictable fate resulting from his literary craft. When I first ask my composition students to write essays they ordinarily begin with the cave man and proceed rapidly down to the mid-20th century in four or five streamlined paragraphs, trying to include all world history en route. Or at least they announce in their first paragraph their intentions of such wide, not to say total, coverage. It's remarkable, I think, how quickly this damage can be repaired by impressing on their minds

> parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus.

And the saying carries more weight in a woman's college than it does elsewhere. Or, when the perennial question arises: "What do you want, Sir? A well-written theme, or one with ideas in it?", I can settle the issue for once and for all with

> omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci
> lectorem delectando pariterque monendo.

The impetuous, gifted student, full of *joie de vivre* and creative *élan* declares, "Oh Sir, I'm going to write!" "Yes . . .," I say slowly, "but what is it you're going to write about?" "Oh, Sir, one doesn't write about anything, one just writes!" In a crisis of this sort I recommend heartily the application of one man-sized dactylic hexameter:

> scribendi recte sapere est et principium et fons.

To anticipate for a moment what I mean to mention in some detail further on, may I say that it's strange how certain lines from the Classics can lodge in the mind and stay there mysteriously ineffaceable? This is a curious effect of which the causes are too subtle to be fully known. But, for instance, one of Horace's little phrases I think of constantly while at work in writing classes is the curious, modest one in which he disclaims any literary pretensions. In this phrase he seems to me to be saying, "Look, I'm not one of your Great Writers,

---

The Classical World, formerly *The Classical Weekly*, is published monthly from October to May. Owner and Publisher, The Classical Association of the Atlantic States. Place of Publication, Fordham University, 441 East Fordham Road, New York 58, N.Y.

General subscription price, $3.75 per volume in Western Hemisphere; elsewhere $4.25. Price to members of C.A.A.S. $3.25. All subscriptions run by the volume. Single numbers, to subscribers, 40 cents, to others, 60 cents prepaid (otherwise 60 cents and 80 cents). If affidavit to invoice is required, 60 cents must be added to subscription price. For residents of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, subscription to *The Classical World* (or, alternatively, to *The Classical Journal*) is included in membership fee of C.A.A.S.; members may also take *Classical Outlook*, *Classical Journal*, *Classical Philogy*, and *Classical Bulletin* at special combination prices available from Prof. F. Gordon Stockin, Houghton College, Houghton, N.Y., Sec.-Treas., C.A.A.S.

Second class postage paid at New York, N.Y.

STAFF

Editor: Edward A. Robinson, Fordham University, New York 58, N.Y.

Managing Editor: Louis H. Feldman, Yeshiva University, New York 33, N.Y.; Assistant Managing Editor: Irving Kizner, Hunter College High School, New York 21, N.Y.

Advertising Manager: Marian F. Astuti, Hunter College High School, New York 21, N.Y.; Assistant Advertising Manager, Georgianna Reynolds, 241 Sullivan St., New York 12, N.Y.

Associate Editors: LeRoy A. Campbell, Brooklyn College, Brooklyn 10, N.Y.; Francis S. Chisdes, 235 W. 103d St., New York 25, N.Y.; Evelyn B. Harrison, Columbia University, New York 27, N.Y.; Samuel Lieberman, Queens College, Flushing 67, N.Y.; Robert D. Murray, Jr., Princeton University, Princeton, N.J.; John F. Reilly, LaSalle Military Academy, Oakdale, L.I.; Ursula Schoenheim, Fox Lane School, Bedford, N.Y.; J. Hilton Turner, Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa.

you know," and the line seems to say a lot about the importance of not taking yourself too earnestly:

> ubi quid datur oti
> illudo chartis (*Serm.* 1.4.138-139),

"When I have some time, I fool around trying to get something down on paper "—not a very lofty ideal, but an eminently practical description of the writing process. The point is, illudo—"I can have some fun trying to express myself," it's not just torture, or "a requirement." Horace had the intelligence to recognize and frankly admit to a weakness for the pleasure that inheres in art. Perhaps, even in Freshman composition, we can learn that the glow that lights up the writer's heart when she has turned out a competent piece of prose does not derive from pride or infatuation with the sound of one's own words. Who knows? After all, Horace may have been right: *illudo chartis*—it's a civilized form of play, a sensible, well-directed effort to enjoy life.

This may appear a bit far-fetched, but let's imagine Shakespeare (who was baptized, incidentally, just 393 years ago to this very day) being forced in his school days to read Ovid. He construes and misconstrues, scans and miscans until he gets the hang of it and is well along in the *Metamorphoses*. To check up on himself he reads on the sly Golding's new translation (published 1565: inasmuch as Shakespeare plagiarized Golding's translation, even the most neurotic of Shakespearian scholars must admit that Shakespeare read it!). Pretty soon he's reached the Fourth Book, and his eyes light on a strangely "heroical-melancholy" little vignette, a love story story about a boy and a girl living in Babylon in adjacent houses. Their respective parents seem for some unstated reason to want to keep them apart. Young love, in the case of Pyramus and Thisbe, is thwarted by parental authority. A pretty good if not universal point, Shakespeare might have thought to himself as he construed or translated these lines, —in a way old Ovid is right, that's how it *always* is. But then, going on with the story, there's a wall which isn't really a wall because there's a hole in it and these lovers can talk to each other through the aperture, loving the wall for bringng them together, scolding it for keeping them apart. (Figure of speech? . . . . Antithesis?. . .That's right, William, but also, the reader can think privately to himself, what a funny wall!) An obstacle, yes, but not really an impediment to the marriage of their true young minds. Then comes the assignation, the escape from the houses of the authoritative parents, the trysting-place, complete with lioness and mulberry bush. Well, we know the rest and it's a pathetic tragedy of mistake: if Pyramus had just not jumped to the conclusion that the lion had devoured his love because he had manifestly mangled the scarf she dropped in escaping from him, all would have been well. Ovid was so clever in putting the case, the way he wrote that the lioness mangled the scarf *sine ipsa*! That's *good*! But it happened; it did not end happily ever after, their eagerness to love undid them both, and changed even their blood "into something rich and strange." What ghastly togetherness! First alone, and kept alone and apart by their parents, this pair of star-crossed Babylonian lovers were brought together by the very flaw in the funny wall, only to go astray from their own eagerness, and now those that could never be separated are only inseparable in death (*Met.* 4.151-153):

> Persequar extinctum letique miserrima dicar
> causa comesque tui: quique a me morte revelli
> heu sola poteras, poteris nec morte revelli.

Later on, when Shakespeare found himself becoming somewhat bored with all the routine work of producing plays, building stage sets, teaching actors their lines, he may have said to himself at some point, "Let's see what I can do with that story. I think I'll try to get something down on paper and see what comes of it. Come to think of it, I'm so intrigued by that wall, and by the sentimental melancholy, that I'll make a little melodrama of it, a play within a play. Surely, I must make an actor of that wall, and why not include the moonlight, the bush

In Early Issues —

November

J. H. Turner, "Audiovisual Materials for the Teaching of Classics"
(Will supersede all former listings.)

J. W. Poultney, "The Italic Dialects"
(First in a series of non-technical introductions to special fields of classical study.)

December

C. S. Rayment, "Ancient Rhetoric"
(23d in the CW Survey Series)

January

L. A. Campbell, "Inexpensive Books for Teaching the Classics: Tenth Annual List"

In each issue: Reviews, Notes and News, "In the Journals," "Classics Makes the News," Staff Reports on Archæological News, Classics in the Entertainment Media, Books Received.

and a well-roared lion as well? To make sure that everyone else enjoys it I'll have the main lovers in the main play kept apart by authority but brought together by a wiser authority in the end, and in the middle, led astray by the magical authority of Oberon and Robin Goodfellow. Now one more stroke, to make sure that in this play I'm having fun with Ovid. Yes! I'll have the person who plays the part of Pyramus in the play within the play a droll and dense type named Bottom, transformed into a jackass, in part, wearing ass's ears like someone later on in the *Metamorphoses*, I forget just now who it was, who was too stupid to know he was stupid, and perhaps I can even write a line about all that I'm doing to Ovid, as it were, thanking him for engraving the whole material on my mind. How's this?

> Bless thee, Bootom! bless thee! Thou art translated.

In fact, now that *Midsummer Night's Dream* is written, I think I will go at the story in another form entirely and stop joking about "Ninny's tomb," and the lion and the wall. I have some time—*ubi quid datur oti*—I'll write—*illudo chartis*—and this time it will be a tragic not a comic tranformation, *Romeo and Juliet*.[1]

I have digressed widely for the moment, from the act of writing, Horatian precepts, Horace on the pleasure of scribbling, and Shakespeare's transformations of Ovid — but mostly in order, not to argue any special theories about sources, but to argue the case for the value of classical allusions. In Shakespeare's poetry, for instance, there are so many allusions to themes and subjects from the *Metamorphoses* that one really can't count them — perhaps they can only be measured. I have in mind the kind of life dwelling in a classical allusion that nourishes new life in succeeding generations of writers and thinkers. It is not a case simply of influence, it is a case of universality in thought and sentiment, a case of truth. As Mr. Highet has pointed out in that book of his which is such a mine of information, and which has the unfortunate virtue of making any other attempt to trace the subject initially flat stale and unprofitable — as Mr. Highet well says:

> [Ben] Jonson was literally correct. Shakespeare did not know much of the Latin language, he knew virtually no Greek, and he was vague and unscholarly in using what he did know. . . . What Jonson could have added, and what we must not forget, is that Shakespeare loved Latin and Greek literature.[2]

To me as an English teacher it is fascinating to see the affinity between Shakespeare and the Ovid of the *Metamorphoses*, to think that perhaps here Shakespeare "discovered" the power of the soliloquy, the poetry that derives from the argument we have with ourselves; to follow the doctrine of the change that inheres in physical things, in life itself, and the sensitivity to the permanent forms of being that underlie this ever moving change: forms of loyalty, affection, self-restraint, of moral principles, the very form of art itself, which lasts longer than life. The "ages" of man which Shakespeare likes to call "stages" or "acts" and Ovid likes to call Seasons: the idea is the same. I am sure that someone could write a very good article on *As You Like It* alone, a play in which Shakespeare goes so far as to quote Marlow's translation or imitation of the Hero and Leander story, in which the images of Marlowe and Ovid are somehow mysteriously commingled in Shakespeare's mind as images of love and exile, of love triumphing over exile.

And something else that Shakespeare and Ovid agreed upon, the inescapably true and profoundly challenging concept of time as a forward thrust, an irresistible motion onward, in the presence of which the very cosmos seems to *dare* us to do something everlastingly good:

> Time itself is a river
> In constant movement, and the hours flow by
> Like water, wave on wave, pursued, pursuing,
> Forever fugitive, forever new.
>
> ipsa quoque adsiduo labuntur tempora motu,
> non secus ac flumen: neque enim consistere flumen
> nec levis hora potest: sed unda impellitur unda
> urgueturque eadem veniens urguetque priorem,
> tempora sic fugiunt pariter pariterque sequuntur
> et nova sunt semper (*Met.* 15.179-184).

Well, time, whether in the form of Ovid's and Shakespeare's stream of consciousness, of Andrew Marvell's old-fashioned winged chariot or Mr. Eliot's newfangled motor car is, as always, hurrying near, and I must return in closing to my theme, classical allusions. Let me pay my respects to the hallowed muse of Praeteritio and resist the temptation to talk further about the ways the Classics impinge upon English Composition. They are many, and significant. Our writers, for instance, like all writers, should learn something about form, about planning their work: from experience we all know that Inventio, Dispositio and Elocutio are good habits to

1. Arthur Brooke, *The Tragicall Historye of Romeus and Iuliet* (tr. from the Italian, 1562); 9th story in part II of Bandello's *Novelle* (1564).

2. *The Classical Tradition* (Oxford 1949) 201.

form. Nor will I mention figures of speech, now overshadowed and obscured by the Protean catchword "imagery." Like Proteus himself, this fashionable new term is a veritable Wizard of Ooze, Meanwhile what ever happened to figures of speech? Did they go off and get lost? Whenever I hear the word "imagery" I feel inclined to *illudere* my own *chartis*, to the tune of one short Miltonic poem beginning:

> Hence loathed imagery, of darkest New Criticism born
> At midnight, in smoke-filled Bohemian studio forlorn . . .

My students will never understand English literature until they recognize a Simile, a Metaphor, an Analogy for what it is. It's a figure of speech! And so are Metonomy, and good old Zeugma and its sister Syllepsis, and so are Epithet, Hyperbole and Oxymoron, and all the other arrows a good writer employs to direct his winged words straight at the reader's heart.

> When the evening is spread out against the sky
> Like a patient etherized upon a table . . . .

This is *not* an image, it's a simile. It is not an "image of the futility of modern life." It is a comparison of the landscape to a man sterilized, and it happens to be a very good comparison, strong, classical and precise. But my students don't know Homer and therefore they are ignorant of the literary power of the simile. All I can do is substitute in this crisis Dr. Johnson, among whose many virtues may be numbered the ability to recognize a good simile. It was Dr. Johnson, in fact, who gave us a good "image of futility" when he described a fruitless and pointless endeavor in the following words: "Sir, it is like getting on horseback in a ship."

But, regretfully, I *praetereo* these matters and come nearly to the end of what I have to say. I did want to mention Montaigne, and wish I could. This master of classical allusions even had quotations from the classics painted on the ceiling of his library so that he could look up and pick an idea right out of the air when he wanted to. His is the way to make real use of the Classics, apply them to your beams, and your brains! Directly above the chair Montaigne sat in was painted, in a position where it was the first thing his eyes lighted on,

> homo sum: nihil humani a me alienum puto.

And apparently this allusion can never be worn out, for it's a remarkably short distance from Montaigne to Ogden Nash, if we go by way of Terence ("Period, Period," *New Yorker*, July 30, 1954).

I would have liked to mention Milton's classicism, and that marvellous way he had of employing the "wondrous art pontifical" to bridge the centuries from the pagan to the Christian imagination. I would have enjoyed rambling among the moderns, Eliot, Yeats, and a recent work of Edmund Wilson I have been interested in, "The Shore of Light." I would have enjoyed comparing Francis Bacon's fastidious intellectual scepticism in the *Essays* with Montaigne, touching on the classical *fons et origo* that energized the intellectual being of these two humanists, each with his sense of the continuity of human thought, his classy classical background, his bronze-like refusal to believe anything at all just for the sake of believing *something*. Their sifting of ideas, their testing of opinions, their questing for truth goes farther back, of course, but it seems to me something we could use today. Wasn't it Euripides who said that man's most valuable trait was a judicious sense of not-to-believe? Modern man might, I think, be considerably less gullible if he remembered his classics.

I would have compared the Romantic Catullus with the equally Romantic and disenchanted Robert Frost:

> Some say the world will end in fire,
> Some say in ice.
> From what I've tasted of desire
> I hold with those who favor fire.
> But if it had to perish twice,
> I think I know enough of hate.
> To say that for destruction ice
> Is also great
> And would suffice.

Instead, I can only say, let's make the most of our classical allusions. Radiating from the centre of truth, the wit and wisdom of a classical saying ("un corps solide qui brille") strike like lightning out to the circumference of being. It's hardly a question at all of time, or distance. From here, for instance, to the Mark Hellinger theater is only as far as it is from Ovid's story of Pygmalion to *My Fair Lady*. Shaw missed the point, and the creators of *My Fair Lady* put it back in, only to discover that they had a smash hit on their hands. Although trying to get a ticket to this demonstration of classical beauty may remind us rather, and rather forcibly, of the myth of the Golden Fleece, seeing it is in fact to go back to the truth of Ovid. One of my students, writing a theme about Shaw put it this way, "Shaw's hero turned a woman into a statue, but Pygmalion turned a statue into a woman". And it's true, and not a bad, even if quite literal, antithesis. The new story finally caught up with the old one. What further proof do we need of the vitality of classical allusions? The material may change, it may vary, and assume different shapes as we work with

it. Like Pygmalion's image, our classics have the durability of marble, but the malleability of wax. And they will also always continue to yield to our interest, to respond to our touch. If we simply reach out and admire them, they turn out to be useful, for it is we who have made good use of them (*Met.* 10.285f.).

multas
flectitur in facies, ipsoque fit utilis usu.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY SMITH PALMER BOVIE

C.A.A.S.-WESTERN MARYLAND COLLEGE LATIN WORKSHOP, 1958

The 1958 Latin Workshop was welcomed by participants and completed with many enthusiastic expressions of pleasure, appreciation, and benefit. Participants came from nine states and the District of Columbia, with two from as far away as Michigan. Nine nuns were enrolled, representing four different orders. Total attendance was 43, a number so much higher than anticipated in our plans that the group had to divided into two sections. States represented were Maryland, 16; Pennsylvania, 10; New York, 5; New Jersey, 3; Delaware, 3; Michigan, 2; North Carolina, Ohio, Virginia, and District of Columbia, 1 each.[1]

The development of the project might be of interest.

Teachers in CAAS territory had more and more frequently expressed a desire to have a summer Latin Workshop available within the association's territory. None had ever been held. The need seemed so deserving of attention that last year Prof. Frank Bourne of Princeton University, then president of CAAS, appointed a special Latin Workshop Committee to investigate the possibilities and report to the Executive Committee at the 1957 Thanksgiving meetings.[2]

The Workshop Committee recommended and the Executive Committee approved the plan which became reality as the workshop at Western Maryland College, developed and executed with the cooperation of CAAS. The location of the college was advantageous, providing a quiet college town and dorms on the crest of a cool ridge, and with the excellent classical collection of the Walters Art Gallery only 30 miles away and Washington within 50 miles, The college was able to provide facilities for the various aspects of the program and to plan and direct the program. Golf and tennis are available on the campus, and several summer theaters are within comfortable driving distance.

The CAAS committee felt that while feeling our way for the first year, especially, every effort should be made to insure individual attention to participants' particular needs. Twenty-five was considered a desirable optimum enrollment for the first year, with an absolute top limit of 30. This limit was reached early in May, and registration fees from further applicants were returned for several weeks. As the demand continued, the committee, college, and staff worked out a program dividing the enrollment into two sections with identical staff and program to take care of about 20 in each sec-

1. Teachers attending the 1958 Workshop were:

Mrs. Dora D. Aley, Lincoln H.S., Ellwood City, Pa.; Mary Grace Apel, Bethel Jr.-Sr. H.S., Bethel Park, Pa.; Sr. M. Aquinata, St. Mary H.S., Wayne, Mich.; Frances L. Baird, Friends School, Wilmington 3, Del.; Mary M. Barrett, Marcellus Central School, Marcellus, N.Y.; Mrs. John H. Clark, Bryn Mawr School, Baltimore 10, Md.; Sr. Claudia, Utica Catholic Acad., Utica 3, N.Y.; Mrs. Juline Warner Comstock, Leonia H.S., Leonia, N.J.; Robert Converse, Uniondale H.S., Uniondale, N.Y.; Carmela Ann DeFlora (student), Glyndon, Md.

Dorothy E. Filing, Keifer Jr. H.S., Springfield, O.; Lenore Fullington, Central Bucks Joint H.S., Doylestown, Pa.; Mrs. Agnes K. Gawthrop, Kenwood Sr. H.S., Baltimore 21, Md.; Mrs. Floy R. Hague, Catonsville Sr. H.S., Baltimore, Md.; Rebecca J. House (student), Mt. Savage, Md.; Cornelia Kroh, Westminster H.S., Westminster, Md.; Phyllis T. Krumrine, Susquehannock H.S., Glen Rock, Pa.; Sr. M. Kyllene, Notre Dame Preparatory School, Baltimore 10, Md.; Mrs. Sarah W. Lewis, Mathews H.S., Mathews, Va.; Mrs. Muriel B. Livingstone, Charlotte Country Day School, Charlotte, N.C.; Mrs. Peggy Jean Lodeesen, Washington, D.C.

Also, Sr. M. Lucy, I.H.M., St. Mary Convent, Monroe, Mich.; Mrs. Irene McGibbon, Suitland Sr. H.S., Washington 28, D.C.; Robert Neal, Taneytown H.S., Taneytown, Md.; Ivan D. Neidermyer, West Chester Joint H.S., West Chester, Pa.; Naomi Norman, South Hagerstown H.S., Hagerstown, Md.; C. Ada Patterson, Mt. Lebanon H.S., Pittsburgh 28, Pa.; Mrs. Harriet Peterson, Princeton H.S., Princeton, N.J.; William F. Phennicie, Meyersdale Area H.S., Meyersdale, Pa.; George M. Pierson, Newark Acad., Newark, N.J.; Ann Marie Pryle, Bethlehem Central Jr. H.S., Delmar, N.Y.; Sr. Rose, Seton H.S., Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Rita Ryan, Caesar Rodney School, Camden, Del.; Joan Schaeffer (student), Baltimore, Md.; Helen E. Searles, Annapolis Sr. H.S., Annapolis, Md.; Mrs. John S. Strahorn, Bryn Mawr School, Baltimore 10, Md.; Sr. M. Elizabeth Thompson, St. Joseph's H.S., Emmitsburg, Md.; Ruth M. Tinker, Laura Lamar H.S., Homer City, Pa.; Mrs. Myra S. White, Central H.S., York, Pa.; Sr. Miriam Ruth Wilk, O.S.B., St. Elizabeth's Catholic H.S., Wilmington, Del.; Sr. M. Winifred, S.S.N.D., Bp. McDevitt H.S., Harrisburg, Pa.; Ruth E. Yergin, Memorial H.S., Pelham, N.Y.; Sr. M. Dorothy Ziskay, O.S.B., Our Lady of Fatima H.S., Wilmington Manor, New Castle, Del.

2. Cf. CW 51 (1957-58) 113, 176, 213, 239.

tion. Nineteen of our group were commuters, and it was possible to arrange to have their first class begin forty-five minutes later than that of the other section. (The names Aurora and Hesperus were adopted for the sections after the session began.)

At the spring meeting of CAAS the offer of four scholarships to the Workshop was approved. The awards this year went to Miss Lenore Fullington of Central Bucks Joint High School, Doylestown, Pa.; Mrs. Floy R. Hague of Catonsville St. High School, Baltimore; Miss Phyllis T, Krumrine of Susquehannock High School, Glen Rock, Pa.; and Mrs. Peggy Jean Lodeesen, Washington, D.C., now of the Katherine Delmar Burke School, San Francisco, Cal.

Toward the close of the session participants were asked to submit unsigned and unidentifiable critical evaluations of the workshop, with suggestions for improvement of a possible program the following year. These evaluations provide a basis for descriptions of some of the accomplishments of various parts of the formal workshop activities.

Dr. Harry Levy of Hunter College dealt with the Latin language and with different methods of presenting Latin and dealing with matters of syntax and grammar. Among his presentations was an explanation of the structural approach developed by Prof. Waldo E. Sweet of the University of Michigan. This was illustrated with tape recordings used by Professor Sweet, and with other recordings. Participants particularly mentioned the mental stimulation of the ideas presented in the course and most said that their teaching this year would show the influence of Dr. Levy's presentation, even though they were not in a position to make major changes in classroom procedures.

Dr. William Ridington of Western Maryland College dealt especially with mythology and its presence in myriad aspects of our literature and culture. The presentation was intended to be of inherent interest, to explain how mythology develops and is used in literary and current allusions, and to show how teachers can make use of the huge quantities of mythological allusions most of their students meet in daily life.

Mrs. William Ridington of Western Maryland College dealt with various aspects of background materials useful to teachers of Latin. She presented lists of books of interest to high school students and of interest to Latin teachers, including historical novels and books on ancient culture and literature. Pertinent books were reviewed with sufficient samples of quotation or content to allow participants to make an evaluation for their own purposes. Books mentioned were available in the Workshop library and were in demand throughout the session, Mrs. Ridington also dealt briefly with Etruscan art and with mythology in ancient art. Prior to the field trip to the Walter Art Gallery she gave an orientation to types and styles of vase paintings that would be seen and discussed. Various students mentioned this as particularly helpful.

Dr. J. Hilton Turner of Westminster College and Miss Marjorie King of Springfield Township Public Schools, Montgomery Co., Pa., dealt with audio-visual materials and with practical teaching problems and techniques on the high school level. Dr. Turner presented for inspection numerous examples of movies, film-strips, records, and other audio-visual materials. Miss King presented further materials and demonstrated techniques of use in normal high school situations, as well as dealing with various problems and opportunities met by the secondary school teacher of Latin. An opportunity was given to all participants to learn to use such materials as tape recorders and film strip projectors,

An important part of the Workshop was a special exhibit of audio-visual materials, textbooks, teaching aids, prints, etc. Loan exhibitions of Greek Mythology and Roman Private Life from the Boston Museum of Art were included in the exhibit, and reproductions of some works of ancient art. The exhibit was displayed in three rooms of the college library.

Visiting lectures and laboratory work took up the afternoons of the session.

A reading of the valuations written by participants shows that the atmosphere and intangibles developed in the Workshop were particularly important. In chats at meals, on benches on the campus in front of the dorm, in our afternoon lab sessions, teachers found valuable help from talking with other teachers with similar problems, or with interesting techniques, programs, and projects. An *esprit de corps* developed early in the session and many made particular reference to the pleasure of informal contacts with other Latin teachers both as a learning situation for the program and as giving a lift to their own morale as Latin teachers, Much of this was lost by the commuting group, and it seems to be the clear recommendation of participants that residence in the community is a must unless commuting is the only possible way to come at all. Three of our group presented a twelve minute account of the workshop on the Westminster radio station, and here as else-

where they went on record as to what the workshop had meant to them. One anonymous evaluation said, "Just being here and hearing about the CAAS has made me want to try to be active in this organization."

WILLIAM RIDINGTON

WESTERN MARYLAND COLLEGE

SOME RECENT PUBLICATIONS ON HELLENISTIC PHILOSOPHY (1937-1957)

This report, the first part of which (on Epicureanism) appeared in *CW* 48 (1954-55) 169-177, is far more restricted in scope than that of Haussleiter for 1931-1936. While treating Epicureanism at some length, I have severely curtailed reports on other philosophers and have omitted some altogether. In the case of the Stoics and Sceptics, extensive bibliographies are available in recent publications; and such major figures as Cicero, Seneca, and Plutarch are in any case too large to be fully covered here. Philo, the Aristotelian Commentators, and the Neoplatonists I leave to someone who has expert knowledge of them.[1]

The preparation of this report has been greatly facilitated by a number of persons who have generously sent me offprints.

The report is divided into the following parts: I. Epicureanism (supplement); II. Scepticism; III. Stoicism; IV. Cynicism; V. Plutarch; VI. Other.

I. Epicureanism

Since my earlier report several dozen items have accumulated. A. Vogliano's edition of the pitiful fragments of Epicurus *On Nature* XV was published posthumously by B. Häsler in *Philologus* 100 (1956) 253-270. P. Von der Mühll, "Basilius und der letzte Brief Epikurs," *MH* 12 (1955) 47-49, discusses the text, the influence, and the addressee of Epicurus' deathbed letter. A. Traversa published P. Herc. 1018, *Index Stoicorum Herculanensis* (presumed to be by Philodemus) (Genoa 1952) xxiv, 119 pp., 2 plates.[2] M. Paolucci, "Note sulla datazione del De bono rege secundum Homerum," *Aevum* 29 (1955) 201-209, holds that the change in Philodemus from the feeling of urgency in the *De bono rege* to the calm of the *De Diis* reflects a comparable change in other aspects of Roman literature and politics from the 50's to the 40's B.C.

Two numbers (44 and 45) of *La Parola del Passato* 10 (1955) were entirely devoted to Herculanean studies and included the following: G. Arrighetti, "Filodemo De Diis III fr. 74-82" (pp. 322-356; see the further comments on these fragments by A. Grilli in *PP* 12 (1957) 23-45); M. Gigante, "Filodemo De Morte IV 37-39" (pp. 357-389; Gigante is preparing a new edition of the *De Morte*); F. Sbordone, "Udito e intelletto in un nuovo testo filodemeo" (pp. 390-403); G. Arrighetti, "Sul problema dei tipi divini nell' epicureismo" (pp. 404-415); W. Schmid, "Die Netze des Seelenfaengers" (pp. 440-447; on a passage in P. Herc. 831) and "Zur Geschichte der herkulanischen Studien" (pp. 478-500).

In 1954 appeared *I Papiri Ercolanesi* I (I Quaderni della Biblioteca Nazionale di Napoli, s. 3, n. 5), 80 pp. and 4 plates, with the following articles: G. Guerrieri, "L'Officina dei papiri ercolanesi dal 1752 al 1952" (pp. 5-42); F. Sbordone, "Due programmi papirologici all' inizio del secolo scorso" (pp. 43-59); V. De Falco, "Archiloco nel pap. erc. 1014?" (pp. 61-65); and at the end (pp. 67-80), a catalogue of papyri and related items on display at an exposition held in 1952.

A. Aróstegui, "La filosofia epicurea," *Rev. d. Filos.* (Madrid) 13 (1954) 655-677, gives a schematic presentation of the Epicurean system, with constant reference to the ancient sources. A useful item is C. Brescia, *Ricerche sulla lingua e sullo stile di Epicuro* (Naples 1955) 85 pp.

Special Topics

Epicurean religion continues to receive attention. An English translation by C. W. Chilton of A. J. Festugière, *Epicurus and his Gods* was published by Blackwell (Oxford 1955). Cf. also P. Frassinetti, "Cicerone e gli dèi di Epicuro," *RFIC* 32 (1954) 113-132; G. Freymuth, "Eine Anwendung von Epikurs Isonomiegesetz (Cicero, De nat. deor. I 50)," *Philologus* 98 (1954)

1. Cf. P. De Lacy, "Some Recent Publications on Epicurus and Epicureanism (1937-1954), CW 48 (1954-55) 169-177; J. Haussleiter, "Nacharistotelische Philosophen, 1931-1936," JAW 282 (1943) 1-177. On Aristotelianism, see H. S. Long, "A Bibliographical Survey of Recent Work on Aristotle (1945-)," CW 51 (1957-58) 47ff., esp. Sect. IV B-D (ibid. 97f.). On Cicero, see S. E. Smethurst, "Cicero's Rhetorical and Philosophical Works: A Bibliographical Survey," CW 51 (1957-58) 1ff., 32ff.

The present report was terminated in 1957 and contains only a few items from that year.

2. For the sake of brevity, each item is listed only once, even though it may pertain to more than one section of this report.

101-115 and "Methodisches zur epikureischen Götterlehre," *ibid.* 99 (1955) 235-244; L. Perelli, "Epicuro e la dottrina di Crizia sull' origine della religione," *RFIC* 33 (1955) 29-56; and B. Wisniewski, "Prodicus et Epicure," *AC* 25 (1956) 32-40. To these should be added W. H. FitzGerald, "Pietas Epicurea," *CJ* 46 (1950-51) 195-199, and Cicero, *De Natura Deorum* I, edited with introduction and notes by A. S. Pease (Cambridge, Mass. 1955) 537 pp.

On the Epicurean treatment of poetry see A. Ardizzoni, *Poiema* (Bari 1953) 129 pp. I have not seen F. Sbordone, *Tre Poetiche, Aristotele, Orazio, Filodemo* (Naples 1952). On music, H. Koller, *Die Mimesis in der Antike,* Bern 1954 (pp. 152-157 on Philod. *De Mus.*), and A. J. Neubecker, *Die Bewertung der Musik bei Stoikern und Epikureern* (Berlin 1956) 103 pp. (a reconstruction of the argument of Philod. *De Mus.*).

Epicurean friendship has been treated by C. Brescia, "La *philia* in Epicuro," *GIF* 8 (1955) 314-332; R. Schottlaender, "Epikureisches bei Seneca: Ein Ringen um den Sinn von Freude und Freundschaft," *Philologus* 99 (1955) 133-148; and B. Farrington, "La amistad epicúrea, *"Notas y Estudios de Filosofia* (Tucumán, Argentina) 3 (1952) 105-113.

Aspects of the relation of Epicurus and Epicureanism to Menander were treated by M. Pohlenz, "Menander und Epikur," *Hermes* 78 (1943) 270-275 (Terence's *homo sum* is not Epicurean); to the *Axiochus* by L. Alfonsi, "L'Assioco pseudoplatonico: ricerca sulle fonti," *Studi Mondolfo* (Bari 1950) 245-275; to K. Marx by B. Farrington, "Karl Marx—Scholar and Revolutionary," *Modern Quarterly* 7 (1951-52) 83-94 and H. F. Mins, "Marx's Doctoral Dissertation," *Science and Society* 12 (1948) 157-169; to Sartre by P. Boyancé. "Epicure et M. Sartre," *Rev. philos. de la France et de l'Etranger* 78 (1953) 426-431 (on Sartre's inaccuracies in allusions to Epicurus); to Cynicism by M. Gigante, "Cercida, Filodemo e Orazio," *RFIC* 33 (1955) 286-293; to Aristotle and the Stoics by J. Mau, "Ueber die Zuweisung zweier Epikur-Fragmente (272 und 278 Us.)," *Philologus* 99 (1955) 93-111.

Atomic Theory

Mau's dissertation, "Studien zur erkenntnistheoretischen Grundlage der Atomlehre im Altertum," *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin* 2 (1952-53) 1-20, contains a detailed examination of pertinent pas-

A superlative new translation of this timeless classic

OVID'S METAMORPHOSES

A new version by

HORACE GREGORY

This well-known poet, critic, and translator of Catullus, set himself a difficult dual task — to translate Ovid into English for those who do not read Latin, and to do so in the vital language of the modern poet. No present-day writer was better fitted for this formidable undertaking, and Mr. Gregory has succeeded admirably on both counts.

In a letter to the poet-translator, DUDLEY FITTS writes: "It is translation regarded as a re-happening . . . Yours is a poem; and it is so powerfully and personally a poem that the ancient-ry is not decorative, or historical, or superimposed, but timeless and inevitable . . . The stresses and relaxations of tension are exactly right, stated in the detail and augmented in the whole structure. In the passages that I have studied carefully . . . I have been fascinated again and again by this interplay of augmentation . . . of image, of cadence, even of diction."

"The best translation of a long poem that I have ever known; and Ovid, whom I have always avoided, has suddenly become in my mind one of the first-rate Roman poets . . . Gregory's persuasive and enlightening Introduction has some share in converting me; but the beauty and clarity of the translated poem, and the deft daring of its construction, speak for themselves."—ROBINSON JEFFERS

With decorations by ZHENYA GAY

$7.50

THE VIKING PRESS, New York 22, N.Y.

sages in the *Ep. ad Her.* (I owe my copy of this item to the courtesy of the author). R. Westman's dissertation, *Plutarch gegen Kolotes* (Helsinki 1955) 332 pp., contains a careful analysis of that important anti-Epicurean work. W. Schmid published an interpretation of *Sent. Vat.* 60 in *Acme* (Studi Vogliano) 1955, 119-129; and G. Arrighetti of several passages of the *Ep. ad Pyth.* in *ASNP* 24 (1955) 67-86.

A general evaluation may be found in A. Baumgarten, "Epikur," *Das Altertum* 2 (1956) 8-14; detailed comment on many points in W. Schmid's review of Diano, DeWitt, and several others in *Gnomon* 27 (1955) 405-431. E. J. Boerwinkel, *Burgerschap en individuele Autonomie: Epicurus en Epicureisme in het Oordeel van Lucretius en Cicero* (Diss. Utrecht; Amsterdam 1956) 158 pp., argues for an internal conflict in Epicurus between his insistence on intellectual autonomy and his longing for emotional bonds with his fellow men (English summary, pp. 153-158).

I have at last seen Bignone's "Lucrezio come interprete della filosofia di Epicuro," *Italia e Grecia* (Florence 1939) 119-139 (Lucretius' pessimism is not untrue to Epicurus), and the textual conjectures that he published in the *Bollettino del Comitato per la Preparazione dell' Edizione Nazionale dei Classici Greci e Latini* (1941) 103-109, and (1942) 173-182; several of them are attractive. A. J. Festugière, "Il problema della vita contemplativa nel mondo greco-romano," *Paideia* 9 (1954) 180-187, points out some defects in Grilli's study (mentioned in *CW* 48, 175); he discusses the Epicureans briefly, the Stoics at greater length.

B. Farrington, "Epicureanism and Science," *Scientia* 48 (89) (1954) 69-72, defends Epicurus against the charge of being anti-scientific.

II. Scepticism

Of major importance was the completion of the Teubner Sextus, *Sexti Empirici Opera* III (Leipzig 1954) ix, 404 pp., containing *Adv. Math.* 1-6, edited by J. Mau, and indices to the whole of Sextus, compiled by K. Janácek. R. G. Bury's Loeb *Sextus* was also completed with the publication of Vol. IV: *Against the Professors* (London and Cambridge, Mass. 1949) 409 pp., containing *Adv. Math.* 1-6.

Two histories of ancient scepticism have appeared: L. Robin, *Pyrrhon et le scepticisme grec* (Paris 1944) vi, 257 pp.; and M. Dal Pra, *Lo scetticismo greco* (Milan 1950) 462 pp. Dal Pra includes an extensive bibliography (pp. 449-457) which need not be duplicated here. I make only a few additions:

A. Schmekel, *Die Positive Philosophie in ihrer geschichtlichen Entwicklung*. I: *Forschungen zur Philosophie des Hellenismus* (Berlin 1938) viii, 677 pp. II. Teil: Untersuchungen zu Sextus Empiricus, pp. 285-520. — G. Pianko, "De Timonis Phliasii Sillorum Dispositione," *Eos* 43 (1948-49) 120-126. — E. L. Minar, Jr., "The Positive Beliefs of the Skeptic Carneades," *CW* 43 (1949-50) 67-71 (a formulation of sceptical "dogmas"). — R. H. Popkin, "Samuel Sorbière's Translation of Sextus Empiricus," *JHI* 14 (1953) 617-621 (Sorbière attempted a translation of the *Hypotyposes*, but never published it). — P. De Lacy, "Plutarch and the Academic Sceptics," *CJ* 49 (1953-54) 79-85. — M. Untersteiner, "L'Incontro fra Timone e Pirrone," *Riv. crit. di Stor. della Filos.* 9 (1954) 285-287 (on Diog. Laer. 9.109). — K. Janácek, "Sextus Empiricus an der Arbeit," *Philologus* 100 (1956) 100-107 (continues his stylistic studies; localizes Sextus at Alexandria).

Sextus Empiricus is often cited and discussed as a source for earlier philosophers. I have not attempted to include such items here.

III. Stoicism

Publications bearing on Stoicism have been appearing in tremendous numbers. Apart from its intrinsic interest, its relations with ancient history, law, language, literature, and religion (including Christianity), and its continuing influence in later times, insure for it at least passing notice in a great variety of works. Complete coverage is out of the question. Fortunately, comprehensive studies of several major aspects of Stoicism have been published in recent years.

A. The Historical Approach to Stoicism

It is significant that the most comprehensive work on Stoicism to appear in recent years bears the title, *Die Stoa, Geschichte einer geistigen Bewegung*;[3] for the publications of the last twenty years have in the main continued to emphasize the historical development of the school and to search out the distinctive views of each of its spokesmen. Even P. Barth's *Die Stoa* (1st ed. 1903) has received at the hands of A. Goedeckemeyer a chronological arrangement in the fifth (1941) and sixth (1946) editions; and it is now generally the practice not to speak of the *Stoic* view of such-and-such a mat-

3. By M. Pohlenz. 2 vols. (Göttingen 1948) 490, 231 pp. A second edition of vol. 2 (1955) contains supplementary bibliography and commentary on pp. 231-245. In the bibliography on pp. 5-8 of vol. 2 Pohlenz lists his earlier writings on the Stoa; they need not be repeated here. For an evaluation of Pohlenz' work see the review by L. Edelstein, *AJP* 72 (1951) 426-432. In his *Gestalten aus Hellas* (Munich 1950) 744 pp., Pohlenz again discusses at some length Panaetius, Posidonius, and Epictetus.

Life Insurance Rates REDUCED!

TIAA continues to be your best buy for family protection.

For example . . . .

a premium of $11.40 a month buys $20,000 of 10-Year Term Insurance for a man 33 years of age. The net premium, after annual dividend, averages only $7.16 monthly for this $20,000 policy, based upon the factors used in determining TIAA's 1958 dividend scale. Dividends, of course, are not guaranteed.

Any staff member of a college, university or private school is eligible to apply for the many low-cost plans available.

TIAA employs no agents. No one will call on you.

Ask for details

TIAA
522 Fifth Ave.
New York 36, N.Y.

TEACHERS INSURANCE AND ANNUITY ASSOCIATION

I'd like details on low-cost life insurance.

Date of Birth_____

Ages of Dependents_____

Name_____

Address_____

Employing Institution_____

T

ter, but rather of Zeno's view, Chrysippus' view, Posidonius' view, etc.[4] This historical emphasis often takes the form of a preoccupation with sources and influences.[5]

Three volumes of Die Bibliothek der Alten Welt provide an excellent collection of Stoic materials: *Stoa und Stoiker, I: Die Gründer, Panaitios, Poseidonios,* translated into German with introduction and notes by M. Pohlenz (Zürich 1950) xxix, 386 pp.; *Stoa und Stoiker, III: Epiktet, Teles und Musonius, Wege zu Glückseligem Leben,* translated with introduction and notes by W. Capelle (Zürich 1948) 336 pp.; *Kaiser Marc Aurel, Wege zu sich selbst,* edited and translated, with introduction and notes, by W. Theiler (Zürich 1951) 348 pp. These three volumes are of uniformly high quality. A fourth volume, announced as *Stoa und Stoiker, II: Seneca,* has not appeared, so far as I know.

Early Stoicism

Works on early Stoicism include the following:

W. Wiersma, *Peri telous:Studie over de Leer van het volmaakte Leven in de Ethiek van de oude Stoa.* Diss. (Groningen 1937) 91 pp; "*Telos* und *kathekon* in der alten Stoa," *Mnemosyne* Ser. 3 vol. 5 (1937) 219-228. Wiersma emphasizes changes within the Stoa in the concept of the highest good.

J. R. Mattingly, "Early Stoicism and the Problem of Its Systematic Form," *Philos. Rev.* 48 (1939) 273-295. An interesting coordination of Stoic physics, logic, and ethics.

M. E. Reesor, *The Political Theory of the Old and Middle Stoa.* Diss. (New York 1951) x, 60 pp; "The 'Indifferents' in the Old and Middle Stoa," *TAPA* 82 (1951) 102-110. An orderly presentation of successive views.

H. and M. Simon, *Die alte Stoa und ihr Naturbegriff: Ein Beitrag zur Philosophiegeschichte des Hellenismus* (Berlin 1956) 143 pp. A Marxist interpretation, maintaining that Zeno began as a revolutionary but ended a conformist.

The following items are more specifically on Zeno:

W. Wiersma, "Der angebliche Streit des Zenon und Theophrast über die Ewigkeit der Welt," *Mnemosyne* Ser. 3 vol. 8 (1940) 235-243; "Die Physik des Stoikers Zenon," *ibid.* vol. 11 (1943) 191-216. On Zeno's relation to his precursors in physics.

A. Jagu, *Zénon de Cittium: son Rôle dans l'établissement de la morale stoicienne.* (Paris 1946). 59 pp. On Zeno's relation to his precursors in ethics.

An adequate analysis of the relation of the early Stoics to Aristotle is yet to be written.

Pupils of Zeno are treated in the following:

J. Moreau, "Ariston et le stoicisme," *REA* 50 (1948) 27-48. Analysis of differences between Ariston and Zeno in ethical theory.

F. Della Corte, "Stoicismo in Macedonia e in Roma," *Studi Mondolfo* (Bari 1950) 307-319. The ethical teaching of Perseus, who went to the court of Antigonus Gonatas, passed from Macedonia to Rome.

A. A. Buriks, "The Source of Plutarch's *peri tyches,*" *Phoenix* 4 (1950) 59-69. Proposes Sphaerus as the source. I have not seen Buriks' dissertation, *Peri tyches: De ontwikkeling van het begrip tyche tot aan de romeinse tijd, hoofdzakelijk in de philosophie* (Leiden 1948). 144 pp.

G. Verbeke, *Kleanthes van Assos* (Brussels 1949) 260 pp. A comprehensive study; Verbeke stresses Cleanthes' departures from Zeno and argues for Aristotelian influence on him. Pp. 236-251 contain a commentary on the *Hymn to Zeus;* there is a bibliography on pp. 253-256.

G. Zuntz, "Zum Hymnus des Kleanthes," *RhM* 94 (1951) 337-341.

J. D. Meerwaldt, "Cleanthea I," *Mnemosyne* Ser. 4 vol. 4 (1951) 40-69; "Cleanthea II," *ibid.* vol. 5 (1952) 1-12.

Chrysippus receives some mention in almost every work on Stoicism. Stoic logic, for which he is chiefly responsible, will be mentioned below. A few special studies may be listed here:

L. Delatte, "Speusippe ou Chrysippe?" *Rev. d'hist. de la philos.* 6 (1938) 168-170 (Clem. *Strom.* 2.4.19.3 should be assigned to Chrysippus rather than to Speusippus).

A. Mattioli, "Ricerche sul problema della libertà in Crisippo," *Rend. Ist. Lomb.* 73 (1939-40) 161-201 (for Chrysippus freedom is "internal" only).

A. M. Colombo, "Un nuovo frammento di Crisippo?" *PP* 9 (1954) 376-381 (on a papyrus now at Milan, II A.D.).

H. J. Mette has published a second volume on Crates, the Stoic grammarian: *Parateresis: Untersuchungen zur Sprachtheorie des Krates*

4. An excellent example is A. J. Festugière, *La Révélation d'Hermès Trismégiste,* vol. 2: *Le dieu cosmique* (Paris 1949). Chapters IX to XI are on the Old Stoa; the influence of Stoicism is traced in subsequent chapters. G. Verbeke, *L'Evolution de la doctrine de pneuma du stoicisme à S. Augustin* (Louvain 1945), divides his discussion of Stoicism into eight parts, corresponding to eight different Stoics. M. Pohlenz, *Griechische Freiheit* (Heidelberg 1955), follows a somewhat similar pattern, though less mechanically. He considers the Stoa "die eigentliche Trägerin des Freiheitsgedankens." W. C. Green, *Moira: Fate, Good, and Evil in Greek Thought* (Cambridge, Mass. 1944), gives in Chap. XI, "Fate and Providence," a chronological account of Stoicism as a part of his comprehensive treatment of the post-Aristotelians. On a smaller scale H. Diller, "Der griechische Naturbegriff," *NJAB* 2 (1939) 241-257, differentiates between the role of nature in the Old Stoa and in Posidonius. As if in protest I. G. Kidd, "The Relation of Stoic Intermediates to the *summum bonum,* with Reference to Change in the Stoa," *CQ* 49 (1955) 181-194, argues that the Stoics did not disagree on the status of intermediates.

5. Emphasis on historical change introduces a relativity that is not far removed from scepticism; cf. M. Barzin, "La Signification du stoicisme," *Bull. Ac. Belge* 35 (1949) 94-105, who would relate later Stoicism rather closely to political and social conditions, and who accordingly emphasizes the difficulty of working back from it to the earlier period.

A STUDY OF
SOPHOCLEAN DRAMA

By GORDON M. KIRKWOOD, *Cornell University*

ALTHOUGH many commentators have dealt with various aspects of structure in Sophoclean drama, Professor Kirkwood contends that "Sophocles' mastery of dramatic form is accepted with casual and superficial deference rather than fully and clearly understood."

This scholarly study shows how Sophocles' method of presenting character, his unique handling of myth, his predilection for presenting ideas by comparison and contrast, and his principles of structure are so closely related that they serve to clarify each other. The author demonstrates the existence of several deliberate and distinct types of dramatic construction and considers Sophocles' use of the chorus, his irony, and certain aspects of diction as dramatic art and as elements of structure. 317 *pages*, $5.00

CONTENTS (abridged)

ONE: Introduction: 1. A Statement of Purpose; 2. A Preliminary Definition; 3. Myth and Plot. TWO: Construction: 1. General Patterns of Structure. 2. The Diptych Plays; 3. *Oedipus Tyrannus* and the Later Plays; 4. Restriction; 5. Oracles and Dramaturgy; 6. Dramatic Rhythm and Scene Building. THREE: Character Portrayal: 1. Character and Dramatic Structure; 2. *Ajax;* 3. *The Trachinian Women;* 4. *Antigone;* 5. *Oedipus Tyrannus;* 6. *Electra;* 7. *Philoctetes;* 8. *Oedipus at Colonus;* 9. Some Problems of Psychology; 10. The Character of the Tragic Hero. FOUR: The Role of the Chorus. FIVE: Some Notes on Diction. SIX: The Irony of Sophocles. APPENDIX. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE. INDEX.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY PRESS

124 Roberts Place, Ithaca, New York

von Pergamon (Halle [Saale] 1952) 206 pp. (discussion, pp. 1-64, followed by a collection of fragments, pp. 65-185). J. Fink, "Analogie und Anomalie in der Sprache: Zu Varro De Lingua Latina 9, 1," *Hermes* 80 (1952) 377-379, holds that Varro rejected Crates' stand on analogy and anomaly. J. Collart, *Varron, grammairien latin* (Paris 1954), p. 155, maintains that Varro unites views of both Stoic and Alexandrian grammarians. K. Barwick, "Probleme der stoischen Sprachlehre und Rhetorik," *Abh. d. sachs. Ak. Leipzig, phil.-hist. Kl.*, vol. 49.3 (Berlin 1957) 111 pp., emphasizes the dependence of Varro on Stoic theories of language.

Two small items on Antipater of Tarsus are H. Markowski, "Zu Antipater von Tarsos," *PhW* 58 (1938) 560 (a new fragment from Vitruv. 9.6.2), and C. Wendel, "Späne," *Hermes* 77 (1942) 216-217 (Frag. 48 *SVF* 3, p. 251, should not be assigned to Antipater).

Middle Stoicism

The so-called Middle Stoa of Panaetius and Posidonius continues to receive its full share of attention. A major contribution to the study of Panaetius is M. van Straaten, *Panétius, sa vie, ses écrits, et sa doctrine* (Amsterdam 1946) xv, 399 pp. (Bibliography, pp. xi-xv; collection of fragments, pp. 325-378; see L. Edelstein's review in *AJP* 71 [1950] 78-83). Van Straaten published a second edition of the fragments as *Panaetii Rhodii Fragmenta* (Philosophia Antiqua, 5) (Leiden 1952) xviii, 59 pp. Stemming from his collection are two articles by A. Grilli, "L'Opera di Panezio," *Paideia* 9 (1954) 337-353, and "Il Frammento 136 v. Str. di Panezio," *RFIC* 34 (1956) 266-272 (on Lyd. *Mens.* 4.115). Pohlenz' "Panaitios," *RE* 18 (1949) 418-440, must have been written some years earlier, as it contains no reference to van Straaten.

A new edition of the fragments of Posidonius is being prepared by L. Edelstein. Meanwhile K. Reinhardt's "Poseidonios" appeared in *RE* 22.1 (1953) 558-826 (published separately under the title, *Poseidonios von Apameia, der Rhodier Genannt*); it reviews in detail the controversies centered about this important but elusive thinker and gives an account of his writings and influence. Reinhardt also published an excellent article, "Philosophy and History among the Greeks," *G&R* Ser. 2 vol. 1 (1954) 82-90, on Posidonius as an historian.

The influence of Panaetius and Posidonius on later writers is still much discussed. I give a few examples. J. P. Maguire, "The sources of Pseudo-Aristotle De Mundo," *YCS* 6 (1939) 109-167 (an article not mentioned by Reinhardt), rejects the view that Posidonius is the principal source. W. Schmid, "Die Rede des Apostels Paulus vor den Philosophen und Areopagiten in Athen," *Philologus* 95 (1942) 79-120, detects in Paul a familiarity with Panaetius' theology as modified by Posidonius. K. Von Fritz, "Sallust and the Attitude of the Roman Nobility at the Time of the Wars against Jugurtha," *TAPA* 74 (1943) 134-168, compares Posidonius as a historian with Sallust, much to the disadvantage of the latter. G. Boano, "Sul *De reditu suo* di Rutilio Namaziano," *RFIC* 26 (1948) 54-87, finds echoes of Posidonius in Namatianus. P. Costil's interesting but undocumented abstract, "L'Esthétique stoicienne," *Actes du premier Congrès de la Fédération internationale des Associations d'Etudes Classiques* (Paris 1951) 360-364, states that Panaetius stressed *ars*, Posidonius *ingenium*. G. Rudberg, "Gedanke und Gefühl,"*SO* Suppl. 14 (1953) 36 pp., argues for the influence of Posidonius' varied styles on later philosophers. A. D. Leeman, "Posidonius and the Dialectician in Seneca's Letters," *Mnemosyne* Ser. 4 vol. 7 (1954) 233-240, infers from Seneca that Posidonius was an ardent dialectician. P. Boyancé, "Sur la Théologie de Varron," *REA* 57 (1955) 57-84, thinks that Varro's famous triple scheme may be from Panaetius.

Cicero

Inquiries into the sources of Cicero's philosophical works play a conspicuous part in attempts to reconstruct Middle Stoicism.[6] Reinhardt reviews many theories (including his own) in his article in *RE*. For an earlier and unusually cautious treatment of the problem see R. Philippson's article on Cicero's philosophical works in *RE* 7A (1939) 1104-1192. I have not seen M. Schaefer, "Panaitios bei Cicero und Gellius," *Gymnasium* 62 (1955) 334-353. Of course the hunt for Cicero's sources is not confined to Stoicism; cf. on Cicero's political theory R. P. McKeon, "The Development of the Concept of Property in Political Philosophy," *Ethics* 48 (1937-38) 297-366 (Cicero influenced by Plato, pp. 312-316); K. Büchner, "Die beste Verfassung: eine philologische Untersuchung zu den ersten drei Büchern von Ciceros 'Staat'," *SIFC* 26 (1952) 37-140 (with parallels from Aristotle); S. E. Smethurst, "Cicero and Dicaearchus," *TAPA* 83 (1952) 224-232, and "Cicero and Isocrates," *TAPA* 84 (1953) 262-320 (a cautious analysis); R. Stark, "Ciceros Staatsdefinition," *La Nouvelle Clio* 6 (1954) 56-69 (again with em-

6. See Smethurst (*supra*, note 1).

phasis on Aristotle). B. Riposati, *Studi sui 'Topica' di Cicerone* (Milan 1947) xv, 338 pp., also looks to Aristotle and the Peripatetics, with limited success.

Attempts are made from time to time to discover what is distinctive in Cicero's philosophical thought, beyond what he borrowed from others. See for example R. P. McKeon's "Introduction to the Philosophy of Cicero" (pp. 1-60) in H. M. Poteat's translation of *Brutus, On the Nature of the Gods, On Divination,* and *On Duties* (Chicago 1950). A more recent example is P. Milton Valente, *L'Ethique stoicienne chez Cicéron.* Diss. (Paris and Pôrto Alegre 1956) xv, 433 pp. Valente gives an extensive bibliography on pp. 417-430.

(*Continued on Page* 25)

REVIEWS

CEDRIC H. WHITMAN. *Homer and the Heroic Tradition.* Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1958. Pp. xii, 365; chart. $6.75.

This is an excellent book—well planned, ably executed, and written with distinction. Professor Whitman does much more than present an important synthesis of current literary, linguistic, historical, and archaeological theories concerning the origin and nature of the Homeric poems. He gives us new and valuable insights into the poetic imagery, characters, and structure of the *Iliad* and offers convincing proofs of both the unity of the poem and the genius of its creator.

A short review cannot do justice to the rich and varied nature of the book. In his brief survey of Homeric scholarship of the past 150 years, Whitman shows (3ff.) why the two most influential names are Wolf and Parry; the importance of Athens in 1200-700 B.C. is stressed (cf. 51ff.), and the Pisistratean theory is properly viewed as a legend (66f.). The Homeric poems were composed orally (76) between 725 and the early seventh century B.C. and are the chief artistic glories of the Geometric Age (85f.); "the first manuscript must date from the late eighth century, from the time, if not from the hand, of Homer himself" (78).

Whitman devotes the greater part of his book to the *Iliad.* Homer's genius did not reside in language and meter — these had been developed by countless bards during previous generations and centuries — but in his use of formulae, in the tragic power of theme and character, and in the structural unity of the poem, and these are the areas in which the author makes his most valuable contributions. After an important discussion of the innate imagery in formulaic verse (the formulae — phrases, lines, groups of lines — are poetic units which "gain the presentational power of an image," 124), he shows in particular the significance of the images derived from "Fire and other Elements" (128-153). Achilles is the creation of Homer; he is an heroic and tragic character in search of his own soul, a "search for the dignity and

You read CW. Have you told our advertisers'

THE CW SURVEY ARTICLES

Professor DeLacy's article is the 22d in the CW series of Surveys of recent work in the various fields of classical scholarship and teaching. The earlier papers have been:

E. H. Haight, "Notes on Recent Publications about the Ancient Novel," CW 46 (1952-53) 233-237.

G. M. Kirkwood, "A Survey of Recent Publications Concerning Classical Greek Lyric Poetry," CW 47 (1953-54) 33-42, 49-54.

W. Allen, Jr., "A Survey of Selected Ciceronian Bibliography, 1939-1953," CW 47 (1953-54) 129-139.

P. MacKendrick, "Herodotus: The Making of a World Historian," CW 47 (1953-54) 145-152.

E. L. Minar, Jr., "A Survey of Recent Work in Pre-Socratic Philosophy," CW 47 (1953-54) 161-170, 177-182.

A. K. Michels, "Early Roman Religion, 1945-1952" CW 48 (1954-55) 25-35, 41-45.

G. F. Else, "A Survey of Work on Aristotle's *Poetics,* 1940-1954," CW 48 (1954-55) 73-82.

C. W. Mendell, "Tacitus: Literature 1948-1953," CW 48 (1954-55) 121-125.

A. G. McKay, "A Survey of Recent Work on Aeschylus," CW 48 (1954-55) 145-150, 153-159.

P. De Lacy, "Some Recent Publications on Epicurus and Epicureanism," CW 48 (1954-55) 169-177.

F. M. Combellack, "Contemporary Homeric Scholarship: Sound or Fury?", CW 49 (1955-56) 17-26, 29-44, 45-55.

H. W. Miller, "A Survey of Recent Euripidean Scholarship, 1940-1954," CW 49 (1955-56) 81-92.

C. T. Murphy, "A Survey of Recent Work on Aristophanes and Old Comedy," CW 49 (1955-56) 201-211.

W. S. Anderson, "Recent Work in Roman Satire (1937-55)," CW 50 (1956-57) 33-40.

F. M. Wassermann, "Thucydidean Scholarship, 1942-1956," CW 50 (1956-57) 65-70, 89-101.

H. C. Schnur, "Recent Petronian Scholarship," CW 50 (1956-57) 133-136, 141-143.

G. M. Kirkwood, "A Review of Recent Sophoclean Studies (1945-1956)," CW 50 (1956-57) 157-172.

T. G. Rosenmeyer, "Platonic Scholarship, 1945-1955," CW 50 (1956-57) 173-182, 185-196, 197-201, 209-211.

S. E. Smethurst, "Cicero's Rhetorical and Philosophical Works: A Bibliographical Survey," CW 51 (1957-58) 1-4, 24, 32-41.

H. S. Long, "A Bibliographical Survey of Recent Work on Aristotle (1945-)," CW 51 (1957-58) 47-51, 57-60, 69-76, 96-98, 117-119, 160-162, 167f., 193f., 204-209.

G. E. Duckworth, "Recent Work on Vergil (1940-1956)," CW 51 (1957-58) 89-92, 116f., 123-128, 151-159, 185-193, 228-235.

C. S. Rayment's report on Ancient Rhetoric will appear in the December issue.

"I am mightily impressed by the quality and the classroom usefulness of many of your titles."

— *Typical excerpt from a college teacher's letter to New American Library*

MENTOR BOOKS
of special value to teachers of the classics

NEW TITLES

THE OEDIPUS PLAYS OF SOPHOCLES
Oedipus the King, Oedipus at Colonus, and Antigone, newly translated by Paul Roche
MT238, 75c

THREE GREAT PLAYS OF EURIPIDES
Medea, Hippolytus, and Helen, translated by the British scholar and novelist, Rex Warner
MT241, 75c

THE GREEK PHILOSOPHERS
Basic writings from Thales to Plotinus, selected and interpreted by Rex Warner
MD226, 50c

STANDBYS

MYTHOLOGY
By Edith Hamilton MD86, 50c

THE GREEK WAY to Western Civilization
By Edith Hamilton MD32, 50c

THE ROMAN WAY to Western Civilization
By Edith Hamilton MD213, 50c

GREEK CIVILIZATION AND CHARACTER
Source readings selected by Arnold J. Toynbee
MD99, 50c

GREEK HISTORICAL THOUGHT
Source readings selected by Arnold J. Toynbee
MD164, 50c

REQUEST examination copies of any books you wish to consider for adoption, and WRITE for our new circular, "Mentor Classics," listing editions of Homer, Plato, Plutarch, Dante, etc., and announcing translations, now in preparation, of works by Virgil, Petronius, Aeschylus, Aristotle, and others.

THE NEW AMERICAN LIBRARY
Box CW-2, 501 Madison Avenue, New York 22

meaning of the self" (193), and his quarrel with Agamemnon is a contest between internal and external value (157). Agamemnon and the other characters, major and minor alike, are subordinated to the major action and to the concept of heroism in Achilles — a conclusive proof of the unity of the poem (cf. 174). Similarly, the gods owe their immediate aspects to the context of human action (239), and the detachment of Zeus is related closely to the isolation of the hero (cf. 230).

The unity of the *Iliad* is shown also by the Geometric structure of the poem, the "ring composition," whereby "episodes, and even whole books, balance each other by similarity or opposition" (258). One of the most impressive features of Whitman's book is his analysis of this balanced symmetry in Chapter XI (249-284); his results are summarized on an amazing chart at the end of the book (also on the inside of the jacket); the concentric plan involving the balance of similarities and opposites indicates that the book divisions as we have them today were not made by Alexandrian scholars but existed in Homer's time. Also, the *Doloneia* has no part in this elaborate scheme and may be a later insertion (cf. 283f.). The final chapter, devoted to the *Odyssey*, reveals the differences between the two epics in structure and content and shows the changes in art and literature about 700 B.C.

All Homeric scholars, and all lovers of great literature as well, should read with care and ponder much upon this valuable book.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY GEORGE E. DUCKWORTH

RICHMOND LATTIMORE, *The Poetry of Greek Tragedy*. ("The Percy Turnbull Lectures, Johns Hopkins University.") Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1958. Pp. vii, 157 $3.50.

This will be a first recommendation for "something about" tragedy.

To read the plays is more important, but they need explanation. L. presents nine in summary and sample (without *Oresteia* or *Antigone*). His translations distinguish these lectures; to show in English better and worse in Euripidean verse is a *tour de force* which teachers of literature ("very few of them know Greek") should examine. If one has some Greek, the most interesting point may be L.'s common-sense view that tragedy is serious poetry, not politics or religion. Poetry cannot be isolated —a fact exemplified by L.'s effort to study The Poetry— but though it is associated with, it is not bound to any one matter. Sharing L.'s anti-theory, I still find the moral, and political, components big and persistent. An implication worth development is what I should call 'theatre-logic versus logic.' Discussing *Ajax*, L. may forget for a moment that plays are *studied* by professors, not by audiences. But the distinction between the uses of poetry by the three tragedians, though not revolutionary, is good: in Aeschylus poetry can build simple material into great drama; Sophocles subordinates poetry to drama; Euripides exploits the poetic. But all three are, at their best, great poets.

Heavier punctuation might help the translations; verse is slower than prose, and phrasing is important. Winds, reversing, do level waves (70). Cartwheels, whatever the text, can be made with compass and bending (129). For *anômalia*, perhaps 'ambiguity' (an abused word, but serviceable). In spite of *Pyth.* 10.36 *hybris*, I think, is not primarily 'lust' (95f.), rather 'insolence.' A mention of Phrynichus might prevent the assumption that *The Persians*, as historical, was unique. For ; in the first line of 131, read : . For *strophe*, *epode* (146).

The Poetry of Greek Tragedy is distinguished for

common-sense, clarity, and good taste. It will stimulate specialists, and for others is one of the best places to start.

BELOIT COLLEGE KIFFIN ROCKWELL

G. M. KIRKWOOD. *A Study of Sophoclean Drama.* ("Cornell Studies in Classical Philology." Vol. XXXI.) Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1958. Pp. viii, 304. $5.00.

Structure, Characterization, Chorus, Diction, Irony—these are the topics of a wise and vigorous book. The high lights: a sane discussion of myth, with a sensible assessment of the Jung archetype-theory; in respect of plot, a good distinction between the *mythos* of tradition and the *mythos* of the playright; structural classification of plays into (i) 'linear'—involving a continuous development about a central figure—and (ii) 'diptych'—thus a most illuminating interpretation of *Antigone*, stressing the necessary division of attention between Antigone and Creon; distinction between roles of choruses (i) closely involved with central characters, and (ii) more detached; important contribution of choral songs "to the compact shape and subtle rythm of the whole"; a constant insistence that the 'meaning' of a Sophoclean play cannot be abstracted, but is to be discerned in the "interplay of characters as they develop relations of conflict or harmony"; function of word-patterns "in fashioning and maintaining the dynamic aliveness" of a play; thoughtful treatment of Irony as integral in dramatic design, and a vivid contrast of Sophocles' subtle verbal irony with Dryden's heavy-handed imitations. Best of all: the tragic figure defined as "a noble character faced with, and in its special way responding to, a situation that serves as a complete and ultimate revelation of its nature."

Diction might have been treated in less detail. The definitions of Irony might have stressed more the *spectator's* normality, judgment, or sense of a fundamental order in things. But this is an important and substantial book that confirms Mr Kirkwood's position in the front ranks of criticism. Can it be that Sophocles imparts a kind of sanity to his interpreters? Mr Kirkwood's cool appraisals, moderation, and scrupulous fairness in argument are conspicuous among similar gifts in his fellow-commentators.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY H. L. TRACY

AUBREY DE SÉLINCOURT (trans.). *The Life of Alexander the Great by Arrian.* ("Penguin Classics," L81) Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1958. Pp. 256; map. $0.85.

Arrian's "Anabasis of Alexander" is, of course, the best source for our knowledge of the great Macedonian, but unfortunately it has not been readily available to a wide public. E. J. Chinnock's translation in the Bohn Library is fairly literal and old (1893), while that by E. I. Robson in the Loeb (2 vols., 1929, 1933) is particularly poor. Thus a new translation of Arrian at 85 cents is very welcome indeed, even though it omits his "Indica," as Chinnock and Robson do not.

Aubrey de Sélincourt is to be congratulated on his achievement. His idiom is modern, the style pleasing, and the translation accurate. Occasionally the specialist will hope for a more precise rendering; some readers may feel that the atmosphere or mood of another era is diminished when Alexander addresses his Macedonians and allies as "Gentlemen"; but none of this will trouble the audience for whom the book is intended.

The Introduction is brief and to the point. It gives facts on Arrian's life and style, on the literary world of which he was a part, and on his strength and weakness.

OPUS #1

An event of importance for

NEW AUTHORS ONLY

OPUS #1 is the title of a new Philosophical Library 1958 book series which will publish the deserving manuscripts of new authors only.

OPUS #1 has two basic requirements: The author must have something to say and know how to say it.

OPUS #1 will be dedicated to the humanities and will include works in the fields of Art, Literature, Philosophy, Religion, Sociology, History, Psychology and Psychiatry.

OPUS #1 books will be printed on special, fine antique paper and artistically cloth-bound for library use.

Only complete book-length manuscripts considered.

Inquire for full details.
Publishers
PHILOSOPHICAL LIBRARY
15 East 40 St., New York 16, N. Y.

DICTIONARY OF
PHILOSOPHY
By DAGOBERT D. RUNES

From Thales to Einstein you can now have the brilliant thinking and ideas of every great mind since the beginning of recorded time. A superb volume, interpreting all major concepts of vital thought. An all-embracing source of information that is invaluable to the layman, teacher and student.

De Luxe Library Edition

$6

PHILOSOPHICAL LIBRARY
PUBLISHERS
15 E. 40 St. • N. Y. 16, N. Y.
Expedite shipment by prepayment

There is something, too, about Alexander's army. It is a bad misstatement of fact to say that Alexander's troops mutinied on the Ganges. And I doubt that many students will agree that Alexander assumed a divine origin after his visit to the shrine of Ammon. The map is adequate.

BROWN UNIVERSITY C. A. ROBINSON, JR.

ATTILIO DEGRASSI (ed). *Inscriptiones Latinae Liberae Rei Publicae*. Fasciculus Prior. ("Bibliotheca di Studi Superiori," XXIII) Florence: La Nuova Italia, 1957. Pp. xii, 292. L. 3000.

Recent study in the field of early Latin, and the documents thereof, has generally been from the linguistic viewpoint. The investigator of historical material has not been as well served. Diehl's *Altlateinische Inschriften*, which has remained a standard for more than a generation, lacks *additamenta* which often can tell a judicious student as much as the text of the document itself, such as provenience and type of stone on which the inscription has been cut. The present volume offers not only these invaluable items but also, for almost every document, discussion in the footnotes of the historical significance and problems, with reference to the pertinent literature, both ancient and modern. There are 503 inscriptions, consisting of seven dating from the fourth century or earlier, the consular *fasti* and calendar from Antium, those concerned with gods, magistrates, and individual soldiers, milestones, and boundary markers. Indices are absent here; they will appear in the second volume. All is done with the scrupulousness that one has become accustomed to associate with Degrassi's name; this little volume is another outstanding contribution from the master of Latin epigraphy.

SWEET BRIAR COLLEGE HERBERT W. BENARIO

GILBERT HIGHET. *Poets in a Landscape*. New York: Knopf, 1957. Pp. xx, 268, xiv; 48 pl. $6.50.

For "those who love Italy" and "those who love poetry," Mr. Highest presents in his charming style seven of the greatest Roman poets (Catullus, Vergil, Propertius, Horace, Tibullus, Ovid, and Juvenal), each in his own particular locale. The chapter on Juvenal is a bridge to the conclusion, a picture of Rome. The author's translations of the Latin poetry add to the pleasure of the reader, but the photographs leave something to be desired. This beautifully produced volume should be a welcome addition to any classical shelf.

SWEET BRIAR, VA. JANICE M. BENARIO

MICHAEL GRANT. *Roman History from Coins*. Some Uses of the Imperial Coinage to the Historian. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 1958. Pp. 95. $2.75.

The title of this little book might mislead; Grant is not offering the specialist a new, numismatic view of Roman history. He undertakes, rather, to show the non-numismatist the possibilities of coin evidence in handling historical problems. For his paradigms, he treats variously of imperial portraiture; types and propaganda; the economic and political implications of the virtual universality of imperial gold and silver; otherwise unknown persons and places; etc. Nowhere is the harvest from a study of this nature likely to be greater than in the Roman world, whose extraordinary variety of coinage is unmatched in human history.

That variety is proof enough of the official Roman supposition that the common citizen observed the types and legends of the money which he used. Under the Republic those types often referred to the glory of the city, or to the moneyers' families; it was left to the emperors to use the coinage for a relatively sophisticated propagandizing. They brag of their donations, their tax-reforms, their new buildings, their victories, conquests, and acquests; beyond these particular achievements, they reveal their plans for the patterning of history, their religious or political programs—"pious hopes, wishful thinking, and downright lies—a common feature of propaganda at many epochs."

The coins are no less biased than, say, Tacitus, but they were meant for an entirely different audience and consequently give an entirely differing picture. The neatest point in Grant's book for the non-numismatist is the brief survey of the coinage of Augustus and Nero, the official message, set against the picture which we have come to accept from the literary sources. For Augustus, coins and written documents coincide in glorifying the new father image; for Nero the coins tell us a good deal of his benefactions and his statesmanship (and so his popularity), things Suetonius and Tacitus were not likely to emphasize. Without the numismatic evidence we would lack a significant source in our efforts to recreate the flavor of life under the Empire.

YALE UNIVERSITY T. V. BUTTREY

JOCELYN TOYNBEE and JOHN WARD PERKINS, *The Shrine of St. Peter and the Vatican Excavations*. New York: Pantheon Books, 1957. Pp. xxii, 293; 32 pls.; 25 figures. $7.50.

Addressed both to the classical and archaeological specialist and to the general reader, this book is the first serious and systematic attempt to present the recent discoveries under St. Peter's as a whole and to evaluate their significance. It supplements the official report, *Esplorazioni sotto la confessione di S. Pietro in Vaticano eseguite negli anni* 1940-49 (Rome 1951; 2 vols.), which is expensive, difficult to use, and incomplete. Beginning with the Vatican cemetery it describes the area in classical times, then its layout and chronology, then analyzes three representative tombs, D, F and Z, and their contents, tombs not discussed in the Report. Plans and elevations clarify the text and a few excellent photographs. One could wish for many more especially since the Vatican Report gives even fewer views of the many sarcophagi and rich decoration in these tombs. The chapter on architecture and art is especially valuable and that on the owners and occupants, their social position and beliefs, extremely interesting.

The second section, the Shrine of St. Peter, stresses the great difficulties both moral and physical in building Constantine's basilica on this sloping ground. It analyzes the complex and confusing evidence of the second-century, three-storied shrine with its few human bones which was found and which Constantine, in any case, must have thought held the remains of the Apostle. This was one of the important discoveries of the excavations—and the fact that its top projected above the pavement of his church. It was covered by a canopy curiously like Bernini's in its twisted, vine-encircled columns. Nothing could be more confusing than the evidence, both literary and archaeological. Through this morass the authors have steered with common sense and an unbiased and skillful use of modern archaeological techniques. They have summarized our present knowledge in an amazingly readable and fascinating account.

BARNARD COLLEGE MARION LAWRENCE

P. S. Allen (ed). *Opus Epistolarum Des. Erasmi Roterodami.* Tom. XII: Indices compilavit BARBARA FLOWER, perfecit et edidit ELIZABETH ROSENBAUM. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Oxford University Press, 1958. Pp. iv, 189, $6.75 (42s.)

This Index volume completes the late P. S. Allen's great edition of Erasmus' correspondence, described by H. W. Garrod in *DNB* as "perhaps the most accurate book in the world." Begun in 1893 under the inspiration of Froude, more than half of the edition had appeared before Allen's death in 1933; the remainder was completed and published by the late Mrs. H. M. Allen and Professor Garrod, the final volume of text appearing in 1947. Erasmus' letters offer a unique key to the Northern Renaissance and Reformation period. Allen's edition, establishing the text, placing each letter historically, and elucidating the references, has turned the key in the lock for more than a generation of scholars. It is the kind of work that needs a good index.

The task of indexing had been completed in slips by Miss Barbara Flower before her premature death in 1955; her work has been arranged according to her drafts and seen through the press by Miss Elizabeth Rosenbaum. It consists of three parts: An Index of Correspondents and Some Biographical Notices (a gathering of the Indexes of earlier volumes): an Index of Erasmus' Writings; and the General Index, including both Names and Subjects. Is it an adequate index to the great edition? The Publisher's Note which serves as Preface explains why on the whole it is not. After Allen's death only a "serviceable index" was contemplated; what we have is primarily an Index to Erasmus' letters and refers to Allen's Prefaces and Notes "only when these are strictly relevant"; "it was considered impracticable to index all authors quoted"; etc.

Much of the material in Allen's Prefaces and Notes is strictly relevant, and is indexed at least for the persons directly concerned, those mentioned in connection with them being omitted; but one would miss, for example, a potentially important notice of Erasmus' matriculation at the University of Freiburg in X 287. Opinions about classical authors are recorded, together with a few quotations taken at random. What is not sufficiently clear from the Publisher's Note is that the principle of selection obtains throughout. Probably it is reasonable to give only a selection under Erasmus' 'Illnesses' — numerous references to the stone (e.g., V 242f., 558) and to influenzas (V 153, J 105) may perhaps be spared — or even under 'War'; but we might well have been notified that many of Erasmus' references to his contemporaries have been omitted (e.g., to Julius II in I 435, 483; Richard Pace in III 558; Cuthbert Tunstall in III 132f., 281; Erasmus Schets in X 272). To take it another way, suppose one wishes to find a rather famous passage (V 519f.) on the speed with which the 1508 *Adagia* was composed, on Erasmus' facility in verse-translation, and on plagiarism. There is no entry 'Plagiarism'; the passage is not recorded under 'Translation'; and most unluckily it has been missed under 'Adagia' in Index II. An accident that probably will harm no one gives us 'Historiae Augustae Scriptores' and a second entry 'Scriptores Historiae Augustae': but Angelo Colocci and A. Colotius should have been made one.

Assuredly a very large part, perhaps most, of the material in Allen's edition is opened up by the Index, and this is positively a large body of matter conveniently arranged (except that one must constantly use Index I and Index III together). It will be serviceable if the user bears in mind that it is probably nowhere exhaustive. All the references I have checked are exact.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY JAMES HUTTON

JOHN F. C. RICHARDS. *Essentials of Latin.* An introductory Course Using Selections from Latin Literature. New York: Oxford University Press, 1958. Pp. xv, 323; ill. $4.50.

For the able college student this will unquestionably be a more challenging text than any other currently available. Like Wheelock, I the author takes most of his sentences directly from Latin literature; but whereas Wheelock frequently adapts his selections, Richards never does so. Despite the helps in his notes, Richards' sentences are therefore often of considerable difficulty. In addition, this book has no selections of any length in the lessons; as a result, the student is confronted with *disiecta membra.* The fact that so much of Richards' material is from poetry (of 581 selections there are 80 from Ovid, 68 from Horace, 56 from Virgil, 22 from Catullus, and 20 from Juvenal) of course adds to the student's difficulty; Wheelock has much less poetry and that is often adapted. Richards' selections from Latin prose favor Caesar slightly more than Cicero (100 to 94); Wheelock appreciates to a greater degree Cicero's appeal to the humanistic insights of our students: of his 541 selections, 211 (including most of his longer selections) are from Cicero, and only six from Caesar.

Richards is more comprehensive in his treatment of syntax than Wheelock, but one may well wonder whether such constructions as clauses of comparison (p. 197) and double result clauses (p. 198) are really appropriate in an elementary text. Moreover, beginning with Lesson 11, Richards, unlike Wheelock, has (except for nine sentences in Lesson 12) no sentences of his own for practice and review; hence the student gets little practice in certain points of syntax.

Richards has considerable practice in translation from English into Latin, and one gets the impression that much of his grammatical explanation is given primarily to teach the student the rules of prose composition (cf., e.g., pp. 114-115). A distinctive feature of the book, found in no other college text, is the appearance in each lesson of a considerable number of questions in Latin (as many as 19) based on the Latin-to-English selections: these are intended to give practice in the oral or direct method. For the few who use this method this will be a unique contribution; but more teachers will find that they will simply not have enough time for this.

One of the major advantages of Wheelock over Hettich and Maitland or Miller, for example, is that its vocabulary (419 words, an average of about 10 per lesson) is small enough so that the student can really master the structure of the language without being unduly preoccupied with long vocabulary lists. In his 41 lessons, Richards expects the student to learn 1333 words, an average of about 32 per lesson. An examination of these vocabulary lists reveals such words as *Tamesis, olfacio,* and *medeor.* Moreover, Richards fails (except for an exercise in Lesson 13) to devote any attention to English derivatives of Latin words, despite the fact that one of the major goals of many of our students in taking Latin is the improvement of their English vocabulary: here DeWitt, Gummere, and Horn and especially Wheelock are far superior. In addition, despite the fact that so many students come to us with a background of Romance Languages, Richards never points to derivatives in those languages. Finally, many of our students take Latin as

1. See my review in CW 50 (1956-57) 85.

In writing advertisers, please mention CW.

OXFORD books of exceptional interest

Tacitus

By RONALD SYME. This work sets Tacitus against his social and political background emphasizing the facts that he was a senator and consul as well as a writer of genius. The author describes the habits and ideals of the senatorial order and the composition of government, and Tacitus is shown within the process that brought men from the western provinces to success and primacy at Rome, in politics and in literature. 2 volumes. $13.45

Foreign Clientelae

In Roman Foreign Policy and Internal Politics (264-70 B.C.)

By E. BADIAN. This is an examination of an institution that was typically Roman, although not confined to Rome, and was important through a considerable period of Roman history. As Roman power expanded, so did the **Clientelae** of great Romans and in Rome's time of troubles the attachment of leading families everywhere to great Romans did much to hold the Empire together. $8.00

M. Tulli Ciceronis Epistulae, Volume 3

Edited by WILLIAM S. WATT. This is a completely new editing — although not a revision — of the Latin text of those letters of Cicero which originally appeared in this series in 1902 in a volume edited by L. C. Purser. It contains a reliable text in the original classical language which is not translated into English. **(Oxford Classical Texts)** $3.40

Aristotelis Topica et Sophistici Elenchi

Edited by SIR DAVID ROSS. This is a completely new editing of the original Greek text of that portion of Aristotle's surviving works which is often referred to as the Greek philosopher's handbook of dialectic. In addition to its philological interest it is in effect a textbook on the technique of argument to prove or disprove theories and opinions written by one of the very few classical masters of this philosophical art. The entire book is printed in classical languages and no English translations are furnished.
(Oxford Classical Texts) $4.00

At all bookstores OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS, Inc.

a background for the study of law; yet Richards has no selections, or phrases from Roman Law.

Richards will appeal to the very ablest of our students (though even they will find it hard) and to those who prefer the direct method. The average student will find Wheelock a livelier and more interesting book and one which he can more readily handle. At $1.95, Wheelock, though less durable, is also less expensive; finally, its print is easier on the eyes than that of Richards, especially in the paradigms and examples in each lesson.

YESHIVA COLLEGE LOUIS H. FELDMAN

IN THE JOURNALS

This column is intended primarily for teachers of Latin in secondary schools. New investigations and evaluations of the lives and works of Caesar, Cicero, and Vergil, and information concerning the Rome of their era, constantly appear in classical periodicals, American and European. Unfortunately, too frequently these valuable studies are unknown or inaccessible to teachers and interested students. CW plans to summarize each month certain articles which seem pertinent to classroom use. Obviously such summaries will present, rather than criticize. Readers are urged, of course, to consult, when possible, the periodicals in which the original articles were published.

ROMAN BRITAIN

Sooner or later, the inquisitive Latin student begins to ask questions about life in the border provinces of the Roman empire, where an expanding Mediterranean civilization came into contact with alien, 'barbaric' cultures. For example, how truly *Roman* did the tribes of distant Britain become? Did the island prosper under the new way of life imported by the legionaries and administrators? Did the Britons come to value and enjoy the material amenities regarded as normal in Italy and in the older provinces? The archæologist continues to cast light on these and related problems. Much of the recent evidence is nicely summarized by Graham Webster, "Roman Britain: The Trend of Recent Ideas," *Greece and Rome*, 2d Ser., Vol 5 (1958), pp. 16-31.

Since the second world war the most publicized find has been the Mithræum, or temple of Mithras, unearthed in London. The cult of Mithras, an active competitor with Christianity in the second century, drew much of its membership from the legionaries, a cosmopolitan congregation indeed. These tough soldiers, mostly barbarians themselves, were linked together in a blood brotherhood sealed by an awesome ritual. Christianity also found followers, but largely among the wealthier class rather than in the military.

The fourth century, Professor Webster writes, was the period of the greatest prosperity in the British countryside, as we can tell from the discovery of great villas (five or six hundred are known, though few have been excavated) with fine and elaborate mosaic pavements. But in the rural village areas, Roman influence remained comparatively slight. Here the natives lived in their crude huts much as they had in prehistoric times. As for the towns, the Roman administrators found it very difficult to persuade their Briton inhabitants to accept what was, in effect, a revolutionary change in their old way of living. Examination of bomb damaged areas such as Exeter (*Isca Dumnoniorum*) and Canterbury (*Durovernum*) shows that there was a slow progression from the building of the simple, timber, open-ended house, to a more elaborate Romanized form. Not until well along in the second century did the natives begin to build stone houses with central heating and other amenities of civilization. Apparently, Roman officials tried to encourage a higher level of comfort before the Britons were ready for it.

Traditionally it has been held that in the third and fourth centuries, the towns, as elsewhere in the empire, declined badly because of political anarchy and serious economic distress. The new evidence does not support this view. Many fourth century towns were protected by substantial walls, gates, and ditches built in the second

CLASSICAL TEXTS
and Books dealing with
CLASSICAL ANTIQUITY
GREECE AND ROME
ANCIENT HISTORY
THE ORIENT
THE CLASSICAL TRADITION
THE MIDDLE AGES
THE RENAISSANCE

Catalogues issued regularly will be sent upon request

WILLIAM SALLOCH
Old, Rare and Scholarly Books
PINES BRIDGE ROAD
OSSINING, N. Y.

century, but repaired and rebuilt (under the threat of barbarian invasion from the North Sea) in the fourth. Clearly, Webster reasons, the towns and the life in them were still worth preserving, and at considerable cost; seemingly, they were based on a sound economic foundation.

Why this prosperity in fourth century Britain, when elsewhere towns were in economic decline? Because Britain, unlike the other provinces in the west, was relatively free from invasion; indeed, the great villas with their rich mosaics may have been built on solid profits made from cloth and grain exported to a suffering continent.

Unfortunately, many prospectively informative archæological sites in Britain are being swallowed up by the encroachment of industry and housing, and by the deep plowing of modern farming methods; nor can the resources of the archæologist keep pace with this sad development. But, Webster remarks, there is still an important role for the keen amateur archaeologist in a country where any field may yield tangible clues to the realities of the Roman empire.

*

COGNOMINA

In the same issue of the same journal (pp. 62-6), A. E. Douglas, "Roman *Cognomina,*" adds some interesting footnotes to a matter which should concern any reader of Latin. Professor Douglas asserts that most textbooks treat the question too simply; one meets such statements as "Most Romans had three names . . . of which the third defines the *familia* within the *gens.*" This is a simple, but misleading answer to the perplexed student's questions, especially as applied to one of the most important periods in Roman history, the late republic. Even such an authoritative work as the *Oxford Classical Dictionary* (p. 596) oversimplifies.

Originally, according to Douglas, *cognomina* were adopted by the great patrician *gentes* in order to distinguish the *familia* within the *gens.* Among the plebeians, practice varied, though some important *gentes* adopted the patrician habit. By the late second century B.C., some of the large *gentes* found it necessary, in order to identify individuals satisfactorily, to give them fourth or even fifth names (P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica Corculum). On the other hand, several plebeian *gentes* used no *cognomina* at all, and in many other instances, the *cognomen* is only a nickname, not hereditary, and thus does not serve to define a *familia;* among these were some of the highest standing (e.g., Mummius, Sertorius).

Not infrequently, a *cognomen* reflected indiv-

There is nothing "dead" about Latin and Greek at St. Martin's Press. We are able to keep *in print* and *in stock* over one hundred and fifty classical tests in our famous series of *ELEMENTARY CLASSICS*, a series of short readers so long held in the esteem of classical teachers; *CLASSICAL SERIES* for colleges and schools, in its red cloth binding, known to teachers for a great many years as probably the most extensive and scholarly collection of its kind; and *MODERN SCHOOL CLASSICS* designed for pupils of today, those who have studied Latin or Greek for two or three years and are ready to read their first author either in verse or prose. Here are some favorites:

Aristophanes THE FROGS (*Stanford*) $2.00; Cicero DE SENECTUTE (*Shuckburgh*) $1.25; DE AMICITIA (*Shuckburgh*) $1.10; CATILINE I (*Nall*) $.90; Euripides MEDEA (*Bayfield*) $1.25; (*Verrall*) $1.25; Herodotus TALES FROM HERODOTUS (*Farnell*) $1.10; Livy BOOK XXI (*Melhuish*) $1.25; Sallust CATILINE (*Nall*) $1.10; Xenophon ANABASIS I (*Walpole*) $1.10; Horace ODES I-IV (*Page*) $1.10; Virgil AENEID I-VI (*Page*) $2.35; AENEID VII-XII (*Page*) $2.50; Bucolics and Georgics (*Page*) $2.00.

ST. MARTIN'S PRESS, INC. 103 Park Avenue, New York 17

idual peculiarities: the jurist Sex. Aelius was nicknamed Catus, 'Subtle,' and C. Lælius, the friend of Scipio Aemilianus, 'Sapiens'—more, according to Plutarch, for his political caution than for philosophical or literary interests. Many *cognomina* which became hereditary were first adopted in the first century B.C. A certain Aufidius acquired the nickname of Lurco, 'the Gourmand,' because he was the first of the Romans to fatten peacocks for the table. "Whether or not his descendants inherited his culinary tastes we do not know, but the name stuck." The same kind of thing happened with important *gentes*, both old ones and those of new prominence; it seems to have been a matter of chance whether or not a name so given to an individual was transmitted to his descendants.

Under the principate, the situation changed. Juvenal (5.127) refers to the *tria nomina* as the mark of a Roman of free birth, and Plutarch (*Marius* 1) evidences surprise that the great Gaius Marius had only two names. The belief that a Roman *ought* to have three names is ancient, but not necessarily valid for the late republic.

ROBERT D. MURRAY, JR.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

NEW AUDIOVISUAL MATERIALS

The following listings are supplementary to the annual CW survey of new audiovisual materials, published last year in CW 51 (1957-58) 6-19. Single items are classified according to the divisions adopted in that article and supplements.

Reviews appearing in this department are not to be regarded as critical evaluations, but rather as an attempt to give the prospective user an idea of the content and general character of the item reviewed.[1]

The 1958 survey will appear in the November issue.

III. FILMS

From the Remote Past of Greece. 17 min., color. New York University Film Library, 26 Washington Place, New York 3. $135; rent $10. Sponsored by American Institute of Archaeology. Narrated by Jotham Johnson. Sr. H. S. (see below), college, adult.

The theme is the decipherment of Linear B script. As background the narrator outlines the story of the excavations of Schliemann, Evans, and Blegen, illustrating generously with views of sites and of artefacts. The story of the decipherment itself is told suggestively, and is illustrated by a single inscription. The film closes

1. Several of the items considered for review in this issue have had the benefit of detailed comment by teachers attending the Western Maryland Latin Workshop. In accordance with the agreement under which comments were submitted, individual credit for contributions will not be given. Although I have attempted to report reactions fairly, responsibility for statements in reviews rests with me.

Designed to help modern youngsters get more out of every day's lesson, carry more away from every year's study of the Latin language . . .

USING LATIN I · II · III

by Gummere and Horn

- Attainment tests for all three texts cover every phase of Latin learning — content, grammar, word study, cultural backgrounds
- Additional exercises, ideas for class activities, lists of source materials, other teaching helps in free Teacher's Guidebooks

SCOTT, FORESMAN AND COMPANY

Chicago 11
Atlanta 5
Dallas 2
Palo Alto
Fair Lawn, N.J.

with a glance at the still undeciphered writings and the challenge they present. Although the closing remarks are apparently directed to high school students, the most appropriate classroom use of the film itself would seem to be in a college survey history course, where it would provide a very brief, yet comprehensive and specific introduction to the period and to one of its major problems.

Dream of Greece. 45 min., color. Royal Greek Embassy. Loaned for transportation both ways. Photography by Colin Stamp. High School, college, adult.

For Mr. Stamp this guided tour of Greece was the fulfillment of a lifelong dream. From Athens he visited by bus Eleusis, Mycenae, Tiryns, Nauplia, Epidaurus, Cornith, Olympia, Delphi; by boat Mykonos, Delos, and Poros. As he travelled he saw the ancient remains which these names call to mind. The distinctiveness of the film comes largely, however, from the trivia to which special significance is given, as, for example, a sequence at Delphi devoted to a sightseer's weary feet. The narration is pleasant, the pronunciation not always orthodox by American norms.

IV. *FILMSTRIPS*

Heroes of Greek Mythology. 6 filmstrips. 31-39 frames each, color. Jam Handy Organization, 2821 E. Grand Blvd., Detroit 11, Mich. $5.75 each, $32.75 for series. Individual titles: 1. *Ulysses in the Cave of the Cyclops;* 2. *Jason and the Golden Fleece;* 3. *The Golden Apples of the Hesperides;* 4. *Orpheus and Eurydice;* 5. *Pegasus and Bellerophon;* 6. *Daedalus and Icarus.* Elementary, Jr. H. S., Sr. H. S. (see below).

This series is a continuation, in the same style, of the earlier set, *Myths of Greece and Rome* (see CW 50 [1956-57] 55). The stories are interpreted in a simplified form by means of bright, stylized, somewhat modernistic pictures. Each filmstrip is preceded by a statement of objectives and a pronunciation guide. The pictures are captioned. Most of the Workshop teachers who viewed filmstrips in this series felt that they were to be recommended for class use, although in doing so some thought them too elementary for their own Latin classes. There were, however, striking conflicts of opinion even in regard to the same characteristics. Some objected to an overfrivolous approach, to a "comic book" style, to the method of portrayal, in particular, of mythological creatures, to innovations in story and interpretation, which they felt weakened or distorted the myth. Others, by contrast, found them appealing and refreshing, and felt them relatively faithful to the

2nd Printing

MOMENTS WITH (and WITHOUT) HORACE

(Revised and Enlarged)

by Gardner Wade Earle

(Formerly) Lecturer in Classical Greek at Cleveland College of Western Reserve University

Some of the ODES of Horace translated into English verse and parodied into American slang.

Most of these translations and parodies have appeared in THE CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER. Many of them have been read over Cleveland Radio Broadcasting Stations. They have been used as the basis for lectures and programs before college groups and The Ohio Poetry Society.

The collection now available is in the form of a brochure. Every copy is autographed by the author.

SOME WORDS WITH (and WITHOUT) PRAISE

Henry Dwight Sedgwick, author of **Horace, a Biography:**

"Your translations are ingenious, and I think very good—you have rendered his idea excellently. What troubles me are the MOMENTS WITHOUT HORACE—your verses are entertaining, gay, amusing, with a lot of snap — but neither Horace nor I was pleased."

Professor Randolph Randall, Head of English Department, Fenn College, Cleveland, Ohio:

"Thank you for writing MOMENTS WITH (and WITHOUT) HORACE. I read the book straight through with much delight, and I am sure it will give the world much pleasure. It is refreshing to have Horace translated into both our dignified and undignified language. The two make him live."

Dr. Lillian B. Lawler, Editor of THE CLASSICAL OUTLOOK.

This is a completely charming little book. Sub-titled "Twenty-Two of the Odes of Horace, Translated into Verse with Horace and Worse without Horace," it presents on facing pages a serious translation of a Horatian ode in verse, and a jocular, modernized version of the same poem in a lighter jingle. Among the odes chosen for translation are the **Parcus deorum cultor,** the **Persicos odi,** the "Ship of State," the **Postume, Postume,** the "Golden Mean," and the spring song to Vergilius. The serious translations are dignified and pleasing. The tone of the lighter versions may be indicated by some of their titles: "To a Sinner (who ain't been to church lately)", "I wonder Who's Kissing Her Now" (the Pyrrha poem): "Time Marches On"; "Thass Wha' Hoppens" (the "Sorry Log" poem); "Ain't This Cozy!" (the Soracte ode).

The booklet is beautifully printed, in a limited edition, signed by the author. It would make a most appropriate gift or award for a student or lover of the classics.

The booklet may be purchased direct from the author, who is now retired.

G. W. EARLE, 6229 CRESTWOOD, SARASOTA, FLORIDA

Price: $1.00 each, postpaid.

traditions and to the versions they used in class. The comment is in order that innovation and humorous treatment in the telling of myths has a history going back at least to Homer, and that the differences of opinion here reported are therefore largely related to personal taste. Uses suggested were as introduction or review, and in clubs when mythology is inadequately treated in texts. One teacher suggested that as a review the pupils be asked to read from their texts the Latin which most closely describes selected frames as they appear on the screen.

V. *SLIDES*

Sightseeing in the Louvre Museum (#14); *Vestiges of Past Civilizations in France* (#23). 30 2" x 2" color slides each. Lambert Foundation Inc., Box #352, Gambier, Ohio. $7.50 a set while present stock lasts, thereafter, $12.00 made to order.

Of the 25 slide sets on France issued by the Lambert Foundation these are the two most closely related to the interests of classicists. The Louvre series contains five Egyptian subjects, the remainder Greek and Roman sculpture, including Venus de Milo, Winged Victory, and a selection from a variety of types and periods. All were photographed under museum conditions.

The other set contains a half dozen prehistoric and Gallic remains, the remainder from the Roman period from various sites. Both elicited favorable comment from the teachers who viewed them, but their reactions pointed up the fact that sets such as these, if they are to be used for more than entertainment, require a background of knowledge in the teacher and a specific relationship to the subject.

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE J. HILTON TURNER
NEW WILMINGTON, PA.

SOME RECENT PUBLICATIONS ON HELLENISTIC PHILOSOPHY (1937-1957)

(*Continued from page 15*)

Seneca

The first two volumes of the Budé edition of Seneca's *Lettres à Lucilius* (ed F. Préhac, transl. H. Noblot) have appeared. Vol. 1 (Paris 1945) contains *Epp.* 1-41; vol. 2 (1947), *Epp.* 42-69. The *De Brevitate Vitae* was edited and translated, with introduction and notes, by H. Dahlmann (Munich 1949) 88 pp.; and the *De Tranquillitate Animi* was edited with introduction and notes by C. Barini (Milan 1953) 80 pp. A commentary on the *De Constantia Sapientis* by P. Grimal (Paris 1953) 116 pp., was published by Budé. A critical edition of the *De Tranquillitate Animi* and *De Brevitate Vitae* was published by L. Castiglioni (Turin 1948) xxxvi, 77 pp., as a number of the *Corpus Scriptorum Latinorum Paravianum.*

An important study of the relation of Seneca to Posidonius is S. Blankert, *Seneca (Epist.* 90) *over Natuur en Cultuur en Posidonius als zijn Bron.* Diss. (Amsterdam 1940) xii, 237 pp. It was reviewed by O. Luschnat, *DLZ* 70 (1949) 263-269. Another of the more ambitious works on Seneca is F. Martinazzoli, *Seneca: Studio sulla morale ellenica nell' esperienza romana* (Florence 1945) xii, 307 pp. (bibliography, pp. 279-292). Viewing Seneca from the broad perspective of classical morality and Christianity, Martinazzoli sees in him a number of basic conflicts and contradictions. An excellent short item is P. Thévenaz, "L'Intériorité chez Sénèque," *Mélanges Niedermann* (Neuchâtel 1944) 189-194 (on the meaning of *suum*). W. C. Korfmacher, "Stoic Apatheia and Seneca's *De Clementia,*" *TAPA* 77 (1946) 44-52, and P. Grimal, *Sénèque, sa vie, son oeuvre, sa philosophie* (Paris 1948) 158 pp., find in Seneca a humanism that proceeds from Panaetius. P. J. Couvée, *Vita Beata en Vita Aeterna* (Diss. Utrecht 1947) 272 pp., compares the views of Cicero and Seneca on *vita beata.* V. D'Agostino, *Studi sul Neostoicismo* (Turin 1950) 151 pp., includes along with some previously published material a new article, "Minucio Felice e Seneca" (pp. 137-145), identifying echoes of Seneca's writings in Minucius, J. Artigas, *Séneca: La filosofía como formación del hombre* (Madrid 1952) xxii, 259 pp., gives a systematic and competent account of Seneca's thought; so also J. C. Garcia-Borrón Moral, *Séneca y los Estoicos: Una contribución al estudio del senequismo* (Barcelona 1956) 284 pp. K. Ch. Grolliou, *Techne Alypias* (Thessalonike 1956) 122 pp., makes a study of the *Ad Polybium De Consolatione* and its sources.

A few other items on Seneca may be mentioned: P. Benoit, "Les Idées de Sénéque sur l'au-delà," *Rev. des Sc. Philos. et Theol.* 32 (1948) 38-51; A. De Bovis, *Le Sagesse de Sénèque* (Coll. Theologie 13) (Paris 1948) 235 pp.; W. Ganss, *Das Bild des Weisen bei Seneca* (Diss., Freiburg im Schw. 1952) 135 pp.; A. D. Leeman, "Seneca's Plans for a Work 'Moralis Philosophia' and their Influence on his Later Epistles," *Mnemosyne* Ser. 4 vol. 6 (1953) 307-313. I have not seen C. Favez, "Le pessimisme de Sénèque," *REL* 25 (1947) 158-163.

A. Pittet, *Vocabulaire philosophique de Sénèque, I* (Paris 1937) xvii, 215 pp., goes only to *computatio*; I have seen no notice of a continuation. There is a recent article by the same author, "Le mot consensus chez Sénèque: ses acceptions philosophique et politique," *MH* 12 (1955) 35-46.

Musonius

The fragments of Musonius were published, with an English translation, by C. E. Lutz,

"Musonius Rufus, 'The Roman Socrates'," *YCS* 10 (1947) 3-147. A careful and thorough study of Musonius' teaching was made by A. C. van Geytenbeek, *Musonius Rufus en de Griekse Diatribe* (Diss., Amsterdam 1948) xi, 203 pp. The discovery of a papyrus containing a fuller version of Musonius, fr. 15A, led to notices by Powell in *APF* 12 (1937) 175, Snell in *Gnomon* 13 (1937) 578, Körte in *APF* 13 (1938) 112, and a brief but interesting article, L. Alfonsi, "Sul frammento XVA di Musonio," *Aegyptus* 28 (1948) 126-128. G. D. Kilpatrick, "A Fragment of Musonius," *CR* 63 (1949) 94, claims for Musonius a passage from Origen not included in Lutz.

Epictetus

Two volumes have appeared of the Budé edition of Epictetus, *Entretiens*, edited and translated by J. Souilhé: vol. 1 containing the Introduction and Book I (Paris 1943), vol. 2, Book II (1949). Souilhé died in 1941, and the edition remains incomplete. E. Des Places, "Notes sur les Entretiens d'Epictète (livre II)," *REG* 61 (1948) 64-66, makes some comments on the text.

Marian Harman's supplement to Oldfather's *Contributions Toward a Bibliography of Epictetus* (Urbana 1927) was published at Urbana in 1952 (xix, 177 pp.) but includes no items subsequent to 1946. It also contains a list of MSS pertaining to the *Encheiridion*. The following items are not in Harman: F. Schweingruber, "Sokrates und Epiktet," *Hermes* 78 (1943) 52-79 (relation of Epictetus' Socrates to the portrayal in Plato, Xenophon, and the Cynics; an interesting study); J. J. Thierry, "Epictetus on *scheseis* (*Diss.* 3.3.5-10)," *Mnemosyne* Ser. 3 vol. 12 (1944) 61-70 (relations to father, brother, etc., in Epictetus' ethics); A. Jagu, *Epictète et Platon: essai sur les relations du Stoicisme et du Platonisme à propos de la morale des Entretiens* (Paris 1946) 175 pp., bibliography, pp. 167-169 (an attempt to assess Plato's influence on Epictetus, direct and indirect, from a study of parallels).

To my knowledge no full-scale study of Epictetus' thought has been published in the past ten years. Two items of some consequence are H. Barth, "Die Bedeutung der Freiheit bei Epiktet und Augustin," *Festschrift Brunner: Das Menschenbild im Lichte des Evangeliums* (Zürich 1950) 49-64 (pp. 49-61 on Epictetus); and J. Le Hir, "Les Fondements psychologiques et religieux de la morale d'Epictète," *Bull. Assoc.*

Auxilium Latinum
NATIONAL CLASSROOM LATIN MAGAZINE
(*Now in its 31st Volume*)
PRODUCED AND PUBLISHED IN OUR U.S.A.
OF SERVICE TO LATIN TEACHERS FOR MORE THAN A QUARTER CENTURY
Also Our Own Original A.P.S.L. NATIONWIDE LATIN EXAMINATION
(*The 28th Annual Series in April 1959*)
(Wherein students may win Medal-Pins, Medallions, Trophies and Achievement Certificates for upper-quarter of scores. This popular examination is on the approved list of National Contests and Activities of the National Ass'n of Secondary-School Principals)
and
Students' National Latin Honor Society
(*now in its 29th year*)
(Wherein students may be awarded 2-colored Diploma-Certificates of Membership for maintaining a 90% average in their classroom Latin work for three-quarters of a school year.)
Please write for information to:
AUXILIUM LATINUM
Dr. A. E. Warsley, **Editor** P. O. B. 501
ELIZABETH, NEW JERSEY

An absorbing new study —
THE ROMAN MIND AT WORK
by PAUL MacKENDRICK,
University of Wisconsin
Anvil Book No. 35 **only $1.25**
In lively narrative and fresh translations of Roman writings, this original paperbound study explores the importance of the Romans both in themselves and as relevant to twentieth-century America. It expresses the author's conviction that the Roman mind is still at work, profoundly influencing our politics, law, art and literature, religious and philosophic attitudes, and diplomacy.
D. VAN NOSTRAND COMPANY, Inc.
120 Alexander St. **Princeton, N. J.**

G. Budé Ser. 4 (1954) No. 4 (Lettres d'humanité 13) 73-93.

R. Flacelière, "Le poète stoicien Sarapion d'Athènes, ami de Plutarque," *REG* 64 (1951) 325-327, discusses a fragment of verse recovered from an inscription, first identified by J. H. Oliver.

(*To be concluded in November.*)

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY PHILLIP DE LACY

NOTES AND NEWS

The Autumn Meeting of the *Classical Association of the Atlantic States* will be held at Atlantic City, Friday and Saturday, Nov. 28-29, 1958. The program, arranged by the Vice-Presidents, Professor Hahn and Miss Donoghue, and featuring papers commemorating the bimillennial of the birth of Ovid, in 43 B.C., will appear in the November issue. Communications requiring the attention of the Executive Committee at its Friday afternoon and Saturday sessions should be sent to the appropriate officer or regional representative (see list on this page) in advance of the meeting.

Professor Ridington's report on the first CAAS summer Latin Workshop, sponsored jointly by CAAS and Western Maryland College, appears elsewhere in the present issue.

The annual joint meeting of the *American Philological Association* and the *Archaeological Institute of America* will be held at Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 28-30, 1958. Communications may be addressed to the respective secretaries, Prof. James W. Poultney, American Philological Assn., Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., or Prof. LeRoy A. Campbell (Brooklyn College), Archaeological Institute of America, 5 Washington Sq. North, New York, N.Y.

Membership in APA now stands at approximately 1400 as against the figure of 1266 reported in our 1956 "List of Classical Societies in the United States and Canada" (CW 50 [1956-57] 1-14), while AIA membership has mounted to approximately 3200.

Professor Poultney has announced the appointment of Prof. Donald W. Prakken, Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., as Acting Editor, effective Sept. 1, 1958. All manuscripts offered for publication in *Transactions* (particulars in the APA *Preliminary Circular: Summer* 1958) should be sent directly to Professor Prakken.

A brief report on the work of the forty-odd local branches of AIA, which we believe should be of interest to many of our readers throughout the country, will appear in November.

The *American Classical League* is offering to teachers of Latin in secondary schools three scholarships of $500 each, plus coach fare up to $75 to port of embarkation, for the 1959 summer session of either the American Academy in Rome or the American School of Classical Studies in Athens. Winners may accept other scholarship aid in addition to these grants.

Application forms may be obtained from the chairman of the committee, Prof. Robert G. Hoerber, Westminster College, Fulton, Mo. Other members of the committee are: Mrs. Philip W. Clark, New Haven, Conn; Prof. Chauncey E. Finch, St. Louis University; Miss Anna Goldsberry, Peoria, Ill.; Mr. Alvin Wakeland, Kennett Square, Pa.

Completed applications, including transcripts of undergraduate and graduate study, if convenient, are due in

C.A.A.S.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, 1958-1959

OFFICERS

President: Professor Eugene W. Miller, University of Pittsburgh.

Vice-Presidents: Miss C. Eileen Donoghue, Bloomfield High School, Bloomfield, N. J., Professor E. Adelaide Hahn, Hunter College.

Secretary-Treasurer: Professor F. Gordon Stockin, Houghton College.

Secretary for Distribution of Publications: Professor Louis H. Feldman, Yeshiva University.

Officer-At-Large: Professor John F. Latimer, George Washington University.

REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES

Delaware: Miss Francis L. Baird, Friends School, Wilmington.

District of Columbia: Miss M. Corinne Rosebrook, Friends School, Washington.

Maryland: Professor William R. Ridington, Western Maryland College.

New Jersey: Sister Helen Ruth, O.P., Mt. St. Dominic Academy, Caldwell; Professor Donald MacKenzie, Princeton University.

New York: Mr. Horace N. Wilcox, Polytechnic Preparatory Country Day School, Brooklyn; Brother Charles Henry, F.S.C., St. Cecilia's School, Brooklyn; Dr. Ralph E. Marcellino, Holliswood, L. I.

Pennsylvania: Miss Miriam Cokely, Punxsutawney High School, Punxsutawney; Miss Elizabeth White, Bala Cynwyd Junior High School, Bala Cynwyd; Professor Joseph A. Maurer, Lehigh University.

Europe On A Budget

Join an escorted tour of proven quality and travel in *comfort* and *economy* visiting established "musts" and rarely seen areas off the well-known paths. Our *Special Interest Tour* for 1959:

OLYMPIAN ADVENTURE

Seventy days visiting sixteen countries, including Greece and the Islands of the Cyclades. Round-trip steamship passage in tourist class, eastbound on the beautiful OLYMPIA, westbound on the NEW YORK. The itinerary includes, in addition to Greece, Italy, Spain, France, Switzerland, Austria, Germany, the Low Countries, Great Britain, and the Miniature Countries. Departure mid-June, return late August.

Inclusive cost: $1295

A large number of other tours and departure dates, all described in our 1959 program booklet.

Dittmann Travel Organization
P. O. BOX 199, NORTHFIELD, MINNESOTA

the hands of the chairman by Jan. 1, 1959. Selection will be made soon after Feb. 1, 1959.

ACL members now number nearly 3650, an increase of more than 500 since our earlier report. Inquiries concerning membership, which includes subscription to *Classical Outlook* (Editor: Prof. Konrad Gries, Queens College, Flushing 67, N.Y.), and about the numerous other services of ACL to its members at both secondary and college level, should be directed to Prof. Henry C. Montgomery, Sec.-Treas., Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

At the annual ACL meeting, Oxford, Ohio, June 19-21, 1958, Prof. Van L. Johnson, Tufts University, was reelected president, Professor Montgomery secretary-treasurer. The new vice-presidents are names well known to readers of our classical periodicals: Prof. Lillian B. Lawler, Hunter College, distinguished former editor of *CO*; and Prof. J. Hilton Turner, Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa., *CW*'s associate editor for audio-visual materials.

The *Classical Association of New England* announces the offer of its annual Rome scholarship award to a secondary school teacher member for study at the 1959 summer session of the School of Classical Studies of the American Academy in Rome. The award for the coming year will amount to $300, and the tuition fee of $100 is, as regularly in the case of scholarship holders, remitted by the Academy. Application blanks may be obtained from Prof. F. Warren Wright, Smith College, Northampton, Mass., Chairman of the Scholarship Committee, and are to be returned by Feb. 1, 1959.

The Third Annual New England Latin Workshop, offered during the past summer by Tufts University in cooperation with CANE, reports an attendance of 81, representing 20 state and the District of Columbia. This is believed to be one of the largest groups ever assembled for such instruction. Many of the students reported the re-introduction of Latin III and IV in their schools and vastly increased enrollments in Latin I and II, according to Prof. Van L. Johnson, Director.

Instructors, in addition to Professor Johnson, were: Mr. John K. Colby, Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.; Dr. Grace Crawford, High School, Hartford, Conn.; and Mr. William H. Kagdis, Tufts University. Visiting lecturers were Dr. Goodwin B. Beach, Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., and Mrs. Emily Townsend Vermeule, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.

The *Classical Association of the Pacific States* reports that its membership is now over 300, an increase of 50% since 1954-55.

The *New Jersey Classical Association* will hold its Fall Meeting, Friday, Nov. 7, 1958, in The Garden Lounge, Hotel Dennis, Atlantic City. The program includes: 9:15 A.M., Coffee Hour; 10:15, Business Meeting; 10:45, lecture, "The Structure of the *Aeneid*," by Prof. George E. Duckworth, Princeton University; 11:30, illustrated lecture, "The Ancient Mariners," by Prof. Lionel Casson, New York University.

Officers of NJCA for 1958-59 are: President, Kenneth V. Smida, Watchung Hills Regional H.S.; Vice-President: Claudia Nelson, Pompton Lakes H.S.; Secretary, Mary Loughren, West Orange H.S.; Treasurer, Prof. Sherman P. Young, Drew University; Editor of *Bulletin*, Prof. Carolyn Bock, Montclair State College.

The *New York Classical Club* and the *Catholic Classical Association of Greater New York* will hold a joint meeting, the first of the academic year for both groups, at Keating Hall, Fordham University (Bronx Campus), Saturday, Oct. 25, 1958. Luncheon will be served at 1:00 P.M., followed at 2:30 by a paper, "Hippolytus and Phaedra: Theme and Variation," by Prof. William C. Greene of Harvard University. Reservations for the luncheon ($2.10) should be made with Prof. Stanley Akielaszek, Fordham University, New York 58, N.Y., on or before October 18.

Officers of NYCC for 1958-59 are: President, Prof. Raymond Mandra, Hunter College; Vice-President, Mr. Leo Dressler, Franklin K. Lane H.S.; Secretary-Treasurer, Prof. Stanley Akielaszek, Fordham University; Censor, Dr. Blanche Joffe, Stuyvesant H.S.

Officers of CCA(GNY) for 1958-59 are: President, Bro. Patrick Collins, FSCH, Iona College, New Rochelle; Vice-President, Sr. M. Ambrose, OP, Dominican Academy, New York City; Secretary-Treasurer, Sr. M. Liguori, RDC, Good Counsel College, White Plains.

Officers of the *Chicago Classical Club* for the coming academic year are: President, Prof. Edward L. Bassett, University of Chicago; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Marion Fisher, Maine Twp. H.S., Park Ridge, Ill.

Dr. Goodwin Beach, Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., *scriba diligentissimus* of the renowned *Societas Latine Loquentium* (cf. CW 50 [1956-57] 6) reports on the steady progress of spoken Latin and in unexpected quarters: "Latinitas et litterae et ipsa lingua magis in dies vigescit. Modo a viro in carcere Connecticutensi cohibito audivi

FOREIGN

BOOKS & PERIODICALS

on Classical

Languages & Literature

Current or Out-of-Print

OUR SERVICE MEANS:

No worrying about how and where to obtain foreign publications.

No cumbersome correspondence in foreign languages.

No problems with foreign exchange rates.

Free bibliographical research, where necessary.

Immediate employment of our excellent connections with publishers and second-hand suppliers around the world.

Individual prompt and effective attention to every assignment.

ALBERT J. PHIEBIG

P.O.B. 352, White Plains, N. Y.

In writing advertisers, please mention CW.

qui dicit se ibi classem septem discipulorum in lingua Latina exercere!" Whether the *discipuli*—or their *magister*—were motivated by reports of teacher shortages in other institutions, Dr. Beach does not inform us.

Miss Miriam W. Cokely, Punxsutawney Area Joint H.S., Punxsutawney, Pa., has retired as editor of the *Pennsylvania State Association of Classical Teachers* lively and informative quarterly *Bulletin*. She has been succeeded by Miss Viola Koonce, Shannock Valley H.S., Rural Valley.

The Fall Meeting of the *Kentucky Classical Association* (President, Prof. Robert J. Buck, University of Kentucky, Lexington) will be held at Bellarmine College, Louisville, Friday and Saturday, Oct. 17-18, 1958.

The Autumn Meeting of the *Ontario Classical Association* will be held Saturday, Nov. 1, 1958, at Queen's University, Kingston.

Classicists living in the New York area or contemplating visits to the city should write for the *Metropolitan Museum of Art's* monthly "Calendar of Events," mailed free of charge on request.

October public lectures at the Museum include a weekly (Thursdays, 2:30 P.M., beginning Oct. 2) "Survey of the Collections" (the Egyptian, Greek, and Roman collections in October) continuing through May; and a series on "Art and Great Books" (Fridays, 2:30 P.M.).

Twenty travel grants have been allocated under the *Fulbright* and Smith-Mundt Acts for American teachers of classical studies for participation in the 1959 six-week summer program of the *American Academy in Rome* and the ten-day program of the Summer School of the *Vergilian Society of America* at Cumae. Secondary school teachers and young college teachers, ordinarily at the M.A. level and not above the rank of assistant professor, who have not had opportunity to study in Italy, are eligible. Awards cover round trip transportation, tuition, and certain incidental expenses. Inquiries should be directed to the U.S. Office of Education, Div. of International Education, Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington 25, D.C., if possible by October 1, 1958.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

Copies of the present issue are being mailed to all subscribers to Vol. 51 and to new subscribers of record as of Sept. 23, 1958.

In view of our rapidly increasing circulation and of the increased production costs of CW's monthly issues, we regretfully announce that we cannot engage to mail further copies to old subscribers who have not renewed, or signified their intention of renewing, for Vol. 52 on or before the press date of our November issue (Oct. 16, 1958). A subscription blank and return envelope are enclosed for the convenience of those whose subscriptions had not been received by the mailing date of the present issue.

In case of emergency, please communicate directly with Mr. Irving Kizner, Asst. Managing Editor, 1051 Elder Ave., New York 61, N.Y.

Our very best thanks for your valued cooperation!

THE PENGUIN CLASSICS

Arrian: The Life of Alexander the Great

Translated by Aubrey de Selincourt

"One of the most insidious fallacies against which Professor Grant and Mr. Pottinger militate is the notion that translations of ancient works 'may be written in boringly pedantic English, full of ancient technical terms.' Here, of course, the day has already been won; and no single institution has done more to effect a salutary revolution in translation than the Penguin Classics — or, indeed, brought Greek and Latin texts to a wider lay audience. This is a project which deserves a better label than the faintly pejorative one of *haute vulgarisation;* and its virtues are well summed up in Mr. de Selincourt's version of Arrian. His introduction is a model of informative brevity, both on Arrian himself and Alexander; he is well aware — a rare quality among scholars — of his author's weaknesses and shortcomings; and he turns Arrian's rather fusty and consciously pseudo-archaic prose into a clean-cut, fast moving, English narrative. Lastly, amateur strategists will be pleased to find several excellent sketch-maps." — *Times Literary Supplement*

Penguin Classic L81 - 85c

Write for Complete List to:

PENGUIN BOOKS, INC.

3300 Clipper Mill Road, Baltimore 11, Md.

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

(*Continued from Page 1*)

the newcomers (see page 2) and the veterans—from whose number, however, we shall miss Professor Benario, who goes to Sweet Briar, and Professor Ostwald, who will be at Swarthmore.

New Departments. With this issue we inaugurate the first of several new features (see "In Early Issues," page 3) with Mr. Reilly's *Classics Makes the News*. As Horace (or Mr. Bovie) might put it:

omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci.

Questionnaire. We cordially thank the more than 300 readers who returned the questionnaire on CW matters distributed in March. The results—and we were delighted to find nearly everybody happy with nearly everything—were both encouraging and informative. An analysis has been prepared and will be published—in the first issue in which we find some space!

We take the occasion to thank also the officials of CAAS and sister classical groups, our valued contributors and correspondents, and the officers of Fordham University—Father Edward Clark, S. J., in a very special way—who, in the midst of an extensive development campaign, have reaffirmed their tradition support of the classics by substantial financial assistance to our enterprise.

FORDHAM UNIVERSITY *E.A.R.*

CLASSICS MAKES THE NEWS

Robert Sylvester of the N.Y. **Sunday News** to whom we are indebted for this story, says, "It probably had to happen" . . . Orchestra leader **Sammy Kaye**, Ohio University graduate, recently had dinner at the fashionable and fabulous new restaurant in New York called **The Forum of the Twelve Caesars,** where "everything is very Latin indeed." Sammy ordered (it says here): (1) **aquaviva Caledonis et aqua effervens,** (2) **tullus abscisis jecur,** (3) **caro anscisca mixta variis cum cibis coacta cum jure,** (4) **panificum crustum et lactis flos rigidus** . . . Neither the waiter nor the manager knew what he was talking about. (in case anyone wants to know: scotch and soda, chopped chicken liver, Irish stew, pie a la mode) . . . Sylvester finishes his story: "As Mel Allen might say, 'Quid putasne?' or 'How about that?' "

Mary Renault's new novel, "The King Must Die," set in ancient Crete, rose from 15th to 3d place on the best seller list in the first three weeks . . .

The study of Latin has been the topic of many news dispatches emanating from high **Vatican** and other Catholic officials during the past year. The Apostolic Delegate to the U.S. affirmed about a year ago that Latin still is and will continue to be the "official language" of the Western Church . . . During July last the **Catholic News** (N.Y.) took one of these releases, from the Sacred Congregation of Seminaries and Universities urging improved teaching of Latin in seminaries, to expand on the role of Latin and recommend the use of Latin as an international language.

Sporting intelligence: When Lysistrata won the second race at the Jamaica (L.I.) track one Saturday last summer (paying $157 in the daily double), Achilleus placed second . . . Also on the program that day were: Hannibal's Girl, Road to Some, Aurelian Tr'pt (sic), and Roman Song.

A modern, American type road, **Strada-Litoranea-Terracina-Sperlonga Gaeta** ("Litoranea" for short) now joins old Rome with Naples . . . According to Robert F. Hawins of the **N.Y. Times,** it follows the main route of the ancient **Via Flacca,** built 184 B.C. by Lucius Valerius Flaccus to unite Anxur (now Terracina) with Gaeta.

LASALLE MILITARY ACADEMY JOHN F. REILLY
Oakdale, L.I.

WILLIAM H. ALLEN
BOOKSELLER
2031 WALNUT STREET
Philadelphia 3, Penna.
BOOKS
in
LATIN & GREEK
and
relating to
CLASSICAL ANTIQUITY
&
THE MIDDLE AGES
Send for free catalog

BOOKS RECEIVED

ALLEN, AGNES. *The Story of Archæology.* New York: Philosophical Library, 1958. Pp. 245; 83 ill. $4.75.

BLEGEN, CARL W., CEDRIC G. BOULTER, JOHN L. CASKEY, and MARION RAWSON. *Troy. Vol. IV: Settlements VIIa, VIIb, and VIII.* Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press for the University of Cincinnati, 1958. Text: pp. xxvi, 328; Plates: pp. xxix; 380 ill. $36.00. To be reviewed by L. A. Shoe.

DIRINGER, DAVID. *The Illuminated Book: Its History and Production.* New York, Philosophical Library, 1958. Pp. 524; 244 ill. $25.00. To be reviewed by J. W. Halporn.

See also, under "Reviews," *supra* pp. 15-21: Whitman, Kirkwood, de Sélincourt, Degrassi, Grant, Toynbee and Perkins. Allen.

Negotiations are in progress for a reprint in pamphlet form of Prof. G. E. Duckworth's "Recent Work on Vergil (1940-1956)," published in CW 51 (1957-58), Nos. 4-8. Further details will appear in the November issue.

Aristotle's Poetics

By GERALD F. ELSE. This first full scale analysis in 90 years offers a new, completely valid rationale for the significance of the Poetics. Dr. Else considers Aristotle's argument as a whole and presents many new interpretations bearing on all the major concepts of Aristotle's work. Following the Greek text is a rigidly literal translation intended as an integral part of the analysis.

$11.00

Homer and the Heroic Tradition

By CEDRIC H. WHITMAN. In the light of recent archaeological, linguistic, anthropological and poetic studies, Mr. Whitman offers a brilliant, comprehensive study of Homer and his works. Both historical and literary in scope, his book establishes Homer's cultural milieu, outlines a theory of the nature of the heroic tradition, and discusses the part played by formula in the art of the oral poet. The author's detailed analyses of both the character of Achilles and the geometric construction of the Iliad establish beyond question that the poem is truly a unity, and not a pastiche. Illustrated. $7.50

Through your bookseller, or from

HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS

79 Garden Street, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

RECENTLY PUBLISHED

Essentials of Latin

By JOHN F. C. RICHARDS
Columbia University

ESSENTIALS OF LATIN presents the fundamentals of the language in a manner that is stimulating to the mature student. In the exercises, the reader is introduced to Latin literature through the extensive use of quotations from Latin authors.

The text consists of an introduction and forty-one lessons. There are three exercises in each lesson: translation from Latin into English, translation from English into Latin, and questions expressed in Latin which are to be answered in Latin.

360 pages; illustrated Spring 1958 $4.50

Appendix: 1. The Roman Calendar. 2. Latin Meters. 3. Summary of Grammatical Terms. 4. The Latin Bible. 5. Review of Important Constructions. 6. Review of Grammar. 7. List of Authors Quoted in Lessons 11-41.

Latin-English Vocabulary. English-Latin Vocabulary. Vocabulary of Persons and Places

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS, Inc., 417 Fifth Avenue, New York 16, N.Y.
Please send me a copy of ESSENTIALS OF LATIN
By JOHN F. C. RICHARDS, Columbia University

☐ I wish to consider ESSENTIALS OF LATIN as a required text for my course in .....

☐ I may not be able to adopt this book as a required text, but I would appreciate having it sent to me on approval and billed at a 15% discount.

Enrollment ..... **Present text** .....
Name ..... **Position** .....
Address ..... **Institution** .....